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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

INCLUDING

A General Introduction, Statistical Tables of the Experience
for the Industrial Injuries of the Year, Comparative
Analysis of Injuries for Five Years, and General
Information on Matters under the
Compensation Act during the Period
July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Industrial Accident Board, Room 272, State House,
Boston, Jan. 4, 1919.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The Industrial Accident Board has the honor to transmit herewith its sixth annual report.

Respectfully,

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD,

William W. Kennard, *Chairman.*
David T. Dickinson.
Joseph A. Parks.
Thomas F. Boyle.
Frank J. Donahue.
Chester E. Gleason.
John H. Cogswell.

Robert E. Grandfield, *Secretary.*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Industrial Accident Board.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD.

INTRODUCTION.

The sixth annual report of the Industrial Accident Board here presented covers the statistics of operation under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act on injuries that occurred in the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. Other facts and figures pertaining to the administration of the law are stated, also, on phases of the question that seem to have especial interest and value. In some respects there would be justification for printing more material that might be considered to have educational importance in connection with the various problems of the law, but a policy has been adopted in the last few years whereby the amount printed in the report may be reduced to the use of such material as will indicate the trend of work for the year. This is in the interests of economy, considering the probable extent to which the material will be circulated in actual use. When there is need for additional distribution of information this can be accomplished by printing bulletins, releasing news through the press, or in other ways by means of which the particular knowledge may be concentrated in the place in which there is direct interest. In this manner, possibly, better results will be obtained in return for the energy and expense attached to the preparation of the material.

The scope of the present report is indicated by the following synopsis of subjects covered in the various chapters.

The Sixth Year of the Act. — This chapter covers in very brief form a statement of the number of industrial injuries for the year, together with some additional facts with reference to insurance coverage, duration of disability, aggregate time loss, and insurance payments. The purpose of the chapter is to provide a summary of operations that will give a general view of the accident experience.

Summary of Accident Experience. — In this chapter the statistical tables printed in the Appendix of the report are explained, and the figures and tendencies indicated are to some extent analyzed. For a general view of the accident experience of the year, and properly to understand the scope of the tables, this chapter should be read. Additional consideration is given to the statistics in this chapter by graphic study of some of the outstanding features of the accident experience.

Recommendations for Legislative Action submitted to the General Court of 1919. — In this chapter are given the recommendations made to the Legislature by the Industrial Accident Board for the amendment of the compensation law in respects that experience indicated to be advisable on the question of payments and administration.

Medical Department. — A brief statement of the work of this department is made, together with some additional consideration of material pertaining to medical questions under the act.

Dependency in Fatal Cases not insured under the Act. — Facts are given in this chapter with reference to the condition of dependents in fatal cases in which the injured employees were not insured under the provisions of the Compensation Act. The statements represent an analysis based on Table X printed in the Appendix of the report.

Appendix. — In this part of the report all the statistical tables are given with respect to the occurrence of industrial injuries. These figures show various aspects of the cases according to the classifications in use.

THE SIXTH YEAR OF THE ACT.

Under this heading facts are presented in brief form to indicate the general scope of the accident experience for the year July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918. In this period there were 77,505 cases of injury involving death, permanent disability, or temporary disability, with a time loss beyond the remainder of the day, shift, or turn on which the injury occurred. Of this number 438 cases were fatal in result, 17 permanent total disability, 2,177 permanent partial disability, and 74,873 temporary total disability. In 71,068 of these cases the injured employees were insured under the provisions of the act, and in 6,437 cases the employees were not insured. Thus 91.7 per cent of the cases represents insured experience.

On insured cases, according to returns filed by the insurance companies at the request of this Board, the total payments made and to be made on account of the injuries in this period amounted to $4,647,515.41. These were divided by nature of payments, as follows: medical attention, $1,091,518.84; fatal cases, $870,182.00; non-fatal cases, $2,757,814.57.

The weighted time loss charged to all injuries is 5,970,000 days. Distributed to nature of injury groups, 44 per cent of this was due to deaths; 27.8 per cent to temporary disabilities; 26.6 per cent to permanent partial disabilities; and 1.6 per cent to permanent total disabilities.

In the 438 fatal cases 299 involved total dependency, and in this group there were 705 persons so dependent. In 58 cases dependency was partial, and the dependents numbered 83. In 81 cases there was no dependency.

In 74,873 cases of temporary disability the period of incapacity was as follows: —

In 12,453 cases, or 16.6 per cent of the total of this type of injury, incapacity extended from one to three days.

In 20,190 cases, or 26.9 per cent, incapacity extended four to seven days.

In 6,933 cases, or 9.3 per cent, incapacity extended eight to ten days.

In 6,071 cases, or 8.1 per cent, incapacity extended eleven to fourteen days.

In 12,985 cases, or 17.3 per cent, incapacity extended fifteen to twenty-eight days.

In 10,113 cases, or 13.5 per cent, incapacity extended over four to eight weeks.

In 3,503 cases, or 4.7 per cent, incapacity extended over eight to thirteen weeks.

In 1,845 cases, or 2.5 per cent, incapacity extended over thirteen to twenty-six weeks.

In 576 cases, or .8 per cent, incapacity extended over twenty-six to fifty-two weeks.

In 204 cases, or .3 per cent, incapacity extended over 1 year.

The principal causes of all injuries, that is, 77,505 cases, are indicated by the following figures, which show the number of cases under each general cause group: —

Handling of objects caused 21,134 cases.

Machinery caused 19,640 cases.

Falls of persons caused 10,530 cases.

Hand tools caused 6,171 cases.

Vehicles caused 5,062 cases.

Stepping on or striking against objects caused 4,016 cases.

Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances caused 3,712 cases.

Falling objects not being handled by the injured caused 2,235 cases.

Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases caused 899 cases.

Animals caused 653 cases.

Miscellaneous causes resulted in 3,453 cases.

For a more extended understanding of the accident experience reference should be made to the statistical summary and the tables printed in the Appendix of the report.

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT EXPERIENCE FOR THE YEAR, JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

In the present chapter a general analysis of the accident experience in Massachusetts is given for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, by making a brief summary of the more pertinent facts shown in greater detail in the statistical tables printed in the Appendix of the report. Commentary is made, also, upon the statistical methods employed in compiling these tables, together with definitions of terms covering various classifications and groupings. There has been considerable change made in the form of the tables and classifications as compared with previous years, in order to conform in so far as possible to the uniform classification of statistics agreed upon by certain States for the purpose of developing a better standardized presentation of industrial accident experience throughout the country.[1] At this time it has not been possible to make all the changes that ultimately will be in effect, because in changing over there is still needed some further adjustment in the matter of procuring original data, and, also, because the change in industrial classifications has not yet been finally completed.

The experience given in the following pages appears, in general, in the order in which the tables are printed in the Appendix, with additional brief tables in some instances when this will assist in the better understanding of the general experience as shown. Indication in this chapter to tables and numbers applies to the Appendix of the report for the purpose of enabling quick reference to the detailed figures if this information is desired in connection with the more general consideration here presented.

TABLE I, TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES, AND CASES INSURED, NOT INSURED.

This table shows, by industries, the distribution of total tabulatable injuries, and whether the cases were or were not insured under the provisions of the Compensation Act. A tabulatable injury is one arising out of and in the course of the employment, and resulting in death, permanent disability, or in the loss of time other than the remainder of the day, shift, or turn upon which the injury occurred. No extended analysis of this table is necessary at this point other than to indicate briefly the combined experience with reference to the matter of insurance. Consideration to the frequency of injuries by industries will be given in connection with other tables that appear in later order. Out of the total number of tabulatable injuries, that is, all groups as defined above, covering 77,505 cases, 71,068 were insured and 6,437 were not insured. Thus in 91.7 per cent of the injuries for the year ending June 30, 1918, the injured employees were protected by insurance under the act, and in 8.3 per cent of the cases there was no provision for such coverage by the employers. The only industry in which no injured employees were insured was steam railroads. This industrial group covers 47 per cent of the not insured cases.

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[1] Uniform statistics of accidents and compensation insurance cost is the work of a special committee on this subject appointed by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions of which this Board is a member, and which is represented on the statistical committee.

TABLE II, INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE ACT.

This table gives the experience of insurance companies with reference to the payment of compensation and the number of benefit cases upon which action was taken. Briefly, benefits were paid, or the obligations were incurred for payment, on account of injuries that occurred in the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, as indicated in the following table: —

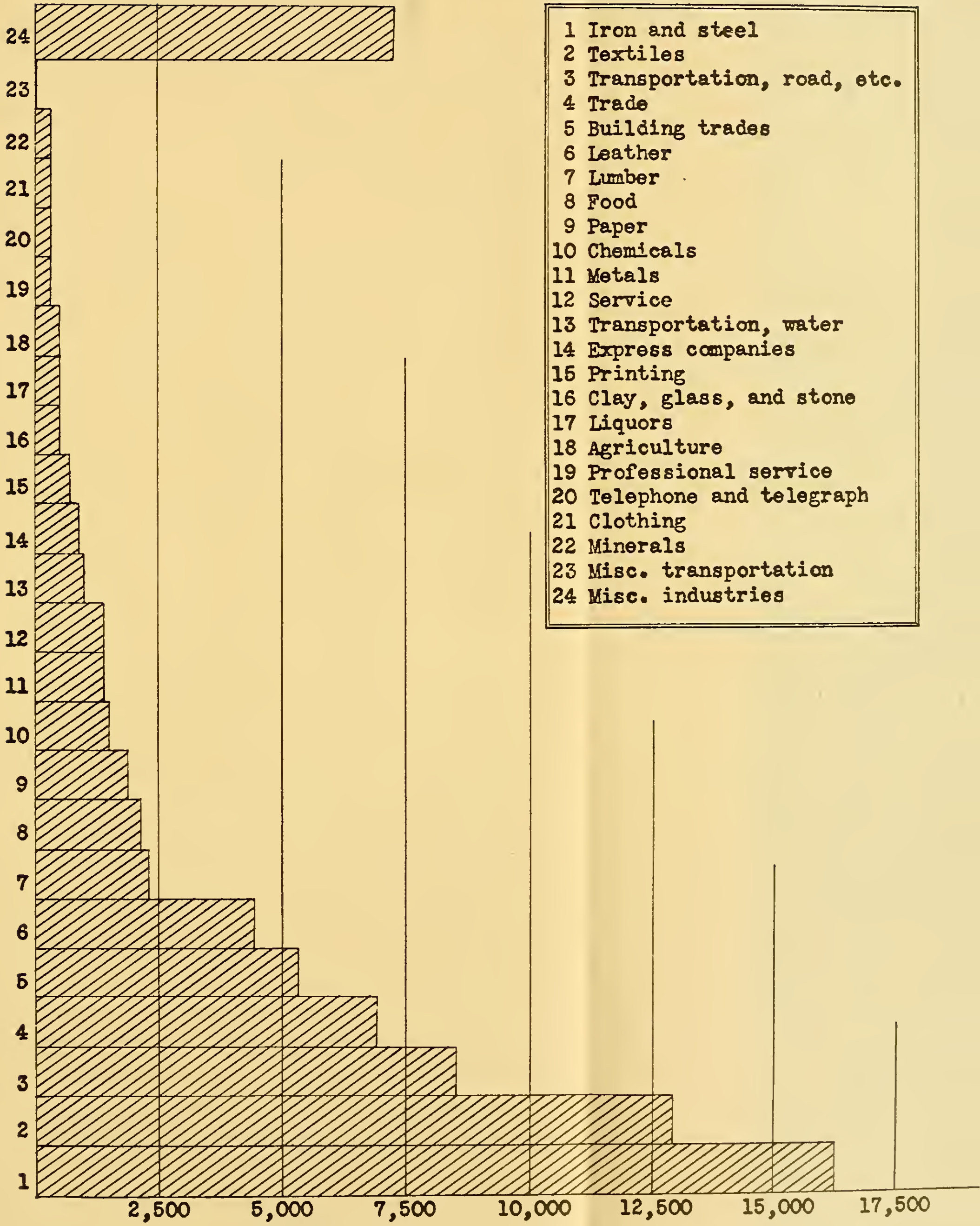
Insurance Payments.

TYPE OF PAYMENT.	Amount.
Medical,	$1,019,518 84
Fatal,	870,182 00
Non-fatal,	2,757,814 57
Total,	$4,647,515 41

To indicate the proportion of payments made on account of the different types of benefits the following table shows the percentage figures based on the preceding tabulation of actual payments: —

NUMBER OF TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES BY INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918

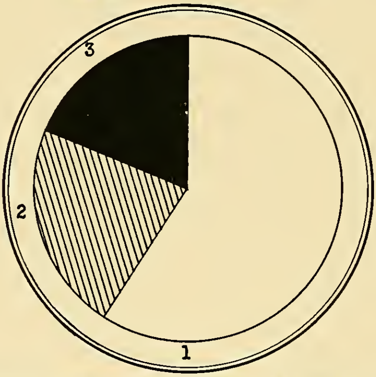


Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

INSURANCE COMPANY TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE ACT

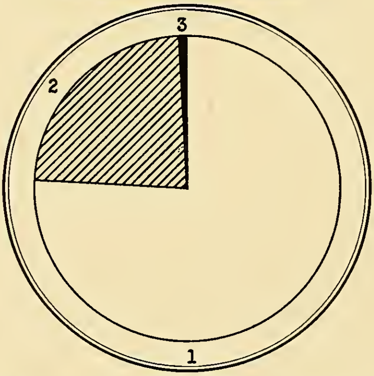
July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918

COMPENSATION PAYMENTS



1	Non-fatal cases	$2,757,814.57
2	Medical	1,019,518.84
3	Fatal cases	870,182.00
	Total	$4,647,515.41

NUMBER OF BENEFIT CASES



1	Medical	86,387
2	Non-fatal compensation	27,049
3	Fatal	343
	Total	113,779

Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

Per Cent of Total Payments.

Type of Payment.	Per Cent of Total.
Medical,	21.9
Fatal,	18.8
Non-fatal,	59.3
Total,	100.0

In the six-year period from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1918, the total payments corresponding to the one-year summary given above amounted to $20,252,915.81.

Based on the payments made and the number of cases to which they apply the average cost per case for the several groups is as follows: —

Average Cost per Specified Case.

Type of Payment.	Average Cost.
Medical,	$11 80
Fatal,	2,536 97
Non-fatal,	101 96

These figures are of value only for a general summary of the entire experience. Obviously many cases receive much more than is stated by these averages.

Further analysis of the insurance payments is not considered necessary, as reference to the Appendix will give additional details within the groups here treated, and since the table is fairly compact it does not need any extended explanation. The returns are merely summarized in combined form on the basis of the replies received from the individual insurance companies.

TABLE III, FREQUENCY OF INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

Under this heading the accident experience for the year is given so as to show for each industry the total number of cases, and, also, the number of deaths, cases of permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, and temporary total disability. Before considering the figures given in this table some word of explanation is advisable for the purpose of definition.

By agreement, permanent total disability applies to every injury which is designated by statute as permanent total disability, or which permanently incapacitates the workman from performing any work continuously in any gainful occupation. The Massachusetts law does not enumerate cases of permanent total disability as such, but provides for the payment of compensation according to the facts as developed in the course of time on the ability of the employee to perform work. Likewise, in view of the fact that the statistics must be compiled prior to the time when we can determine definitely whether an injured employee is ever going to be able to perform work, the element of judgment must be introduced in classifying the data within the meaning of the definition.

Strictly speaking, especially with the introduction of work under the heading of rehabilitation, there are cases which in some statutes would be denominated as permanent total in extent in which the employee properly handled will be able to attain a considerable degree of earning ability. There are injuries, however, so severe that, even if the employee should at some time be able to earn wages, he may fairly, from the compensation point of view, be classified under this heading. He at least is permanently disabled unless given a considerable amount of assistance, and this sort of information is desirable in order to know the extent of the problem. Other cases not involving severe amputations also present the probability of permanent total disability, based on medical record showing extreme unlikelihood of the employee being able to resume work.

Under cases of permanent partial disability are included all injuries less than permanent total disability which result in the loss of any member of the body or part thereof, or in the permanent impairment of any function of the body. Although this is the definition in theory, there are losses so slight that to include them as cases of permanent partial disability would stretch the definition beyond the bounds of practicability, and in such cases we have modified the application of the definition. In classifying under this heading, also, consideration has been given to the nature of the case as indicated by existent record.

Cases of temporary disability cover those in which the records indicate the employee has returned to work at his regular wages, except a small number with a disability of more than a year in which the employee had not returned to work at the time of final tabulation of the experience. On this group judgment must be exercised to determine whether the case should be classified as permanent or as temporary. The cases included as temporary had evidence in the record that the employee would finally recover the full use of the earning and physical functioning ability.

The various elements of value in this table can be best shown by giving brief summaries of the information from several points of view. To present a condensed statement of the relative extent of injuries for all industries combined, the following table gives a summary of the table footings according to the extent of the disability resulting from the injury: —

Extent of Total Tabulatable Injuries.

Extent of Injury.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Deaths,	438	.5
Permanent total disability,	17	– [1]
Permanent partial disability,	2,177	2.8
Temporary total disability,	74,873	96.6
Total,	77,505	99.9

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

From this table we see that most of the injuries are temporary in their effect. The other groups, however, although much less frequent in the actual number of cases, by their more serious results contribute a greater economic loss to the individual and to the community. This furnishes an illustration of the inadequacy of comparing accident frequency on the basis of number of cases alone, without some further method of giving weight to the severity of injuries. This question will be given consideration in the next section under Table IV. The actual figures have value for the purpose of knowing the number of cases of different types to be used in meeting questions in which this information is applicable.

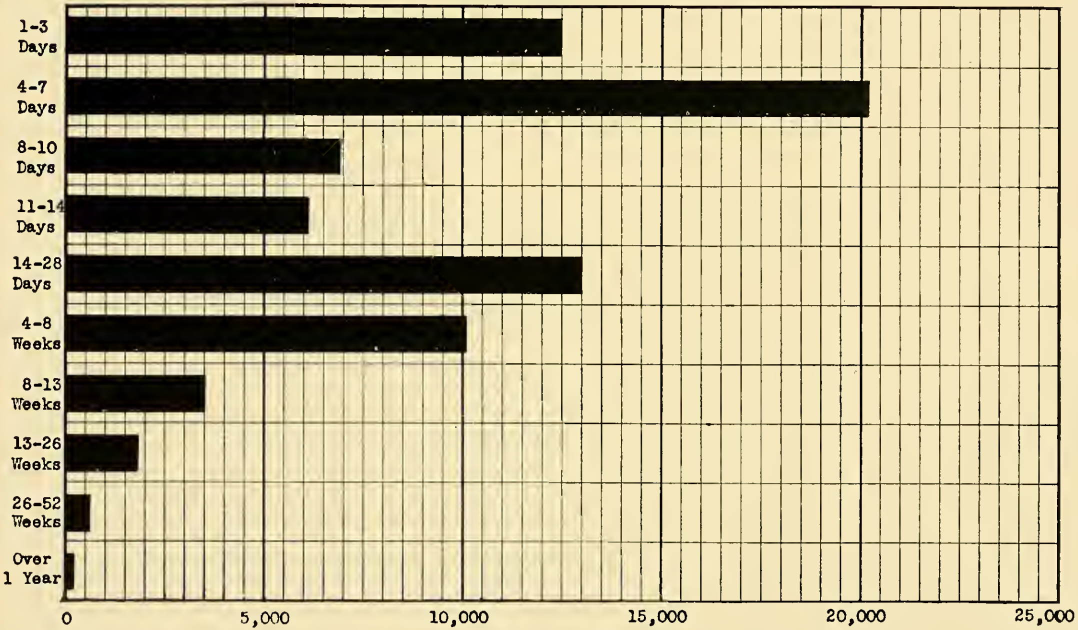
Adequately to consider the effect of temporary disabilities from various points of view, additional analysis of this type of injury according to the duration of disability is desirable. The table inserted at this point shows a summary of the duration of disability in the combined cases under this general heading.

Duration of Temporary Disability.

Disability Period.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent of Total.
1 to 3 days,	12,453	16.6
4 to 7 days,	20,190	26.9
8 to 10 days,	6,933	9.3
11 to 14 days,	6,071	8.1
Over 2 to 4 weeks,	12,985	17.3
Over 4 to 8 weeks,	10,113	13.5
Over 8 to 13 weeks,	3,503	4.7
Over 13 to 26 weeks,	1,845	2.5
Over 26 to 52 weeks,	576	.8
Over 1 year,	204	.3
Total,	74,873	100.0

Brief inspection of this table shows that of the total number of tabulatable injuries involving temporary disability, 52.8 per cent of the cases had a period of incapacity less than eleven days. If insured, such cases would be entitled to medical benefits, but would not require, under the statute, the payment of weekly compensation. In the cases in which the duration of disability is longer than ten days the heaviest frequency falls in the period "Over 2 to 4 weeks," 12,985 cases, or 17.3 per cent of the total temporary disability group; the next heaviest frequency beyond the waiting period of ten days falls in the group "Over 4 to 8 weeks," with 10,113 cases, or 15.5 per cent

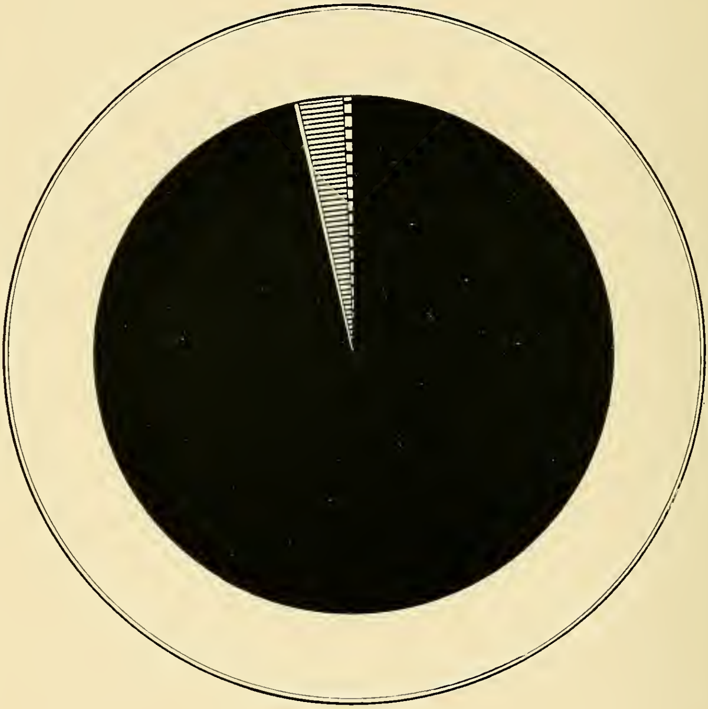
DURATION OF DISABILITY IN CASES OF TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY



Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES BY EXTENT OF INJURY

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



LEGEND

1	Temporary total disability	74,873	■
2	Permanent partial disability	2,177	▤
3	Fatal	438	▤
4	Permanent total disability	17	□
	Total cases	77,505	

Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

of the total. In the group "11 to 14 days" the frequency is 6,071 cases, or 8.1 per cent. For "Over 8 to 13 weeks" and "Over 1 year" the order of occurrence diminishes directly, as shown in the table.

The next analysis of Table III gives for condensed industry groups the total tabulatable accident experience by totals and for subdivisions, to show the extent of the injury.

Tabulatable Injuries by Industries and Extent of Disability.

INDUSTRIES.	Totals.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Total Disabilities.
Iron and steel and their products,	16,233	51	2	476	15,704
Textiles,	12,900	40	2	427	12,431
Road, street, and bridge transportation,	8,500	109	5	116	8,270
Trade,	6,947	38	–	95	6,814
Building trades,	5,282	48	5	77	5,152
Leather and its finished products,	4,428	15	–	207	4,206
Lumber and its re-manufacture,	2,256	8	–	167	2,081
Food and kindred products,	2,127	16	–	52	2,059
Paper,	1,858	14	–	82	1,762
Chemical and allied products,	1,532	13	1	52	1,466
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel,	1,406	5	–	98	1,303
Domestic and personal service,	1,392	6	1	22	1,363
Water transportation,	977	8	–	11	958
Express companies,	851	3	–	7	841
Printing and bookbinding,	667	1	–	33	633
Clay, glass, and stone products,	513	7	–	10	496
Liquors and beverages,	506	5	–	10	491
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and ice harvesting.	488	7	–	14	467
Professional service,	344	1	–	14	329
Telegraph and telephone,	311	2	–	1	308
Clothing,	302	3	–	2	297
Extraction of minerals,	283	2	–	8	273
Miscellaneous transportation,	87	–	–	3	84
Miscellaneous industries,	7,315	36	1	193	7,085
Totals,	77,505	438	17	2,177	74,873

The industries in the preceding table are arranged in the order in which the greatest number of injuries occurred, based on the totals of all cases. Inspection of the columns shows, however, that the order of frequency varies for different types of injuries. Brief consideration of the kinds of injuries is here given according to the resultant nature of disability.

Deaths. — Road, street, and bridge transportation had the highest number of fatal cases, namely, 109. This was followed in order by iron and steel and their products, with 51 cases; building trades, with 48 cases; textiles, with 40 cases; trade, with 38 cases; and the other groups as shown.

Permanent Total Disability. — Under this heading the industry with the highest number of cases was road, street, and bridge transportation, in which there were 5 cases of this type. Four of these cases occurred in the subdivision, construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, sewers, etc. There were 5 cases, also, in building trades; 2 in iron and steel; and 2 in the textiles.

Permanent Partial Disability. — Iron and steel and their products had the highest frequency with reference to this type of injury, with 476 cases; textiles had 427 cases; leather and its finished products came next with 207 cases; lumber and its re-manufacture had 167 cases; and road, street, and bridge transportation, 116 cases.

Temporary Disability. — The frequency order under this heading occurred as printed, with the exception of domestic and personal service, which precedes under this heading metals and metal products.

Additional consideration is given to the figures that appear in the preceding table by means of the following tabulation, under which the distribution of injuries is shown for each industry group on a percentage basis as related to the total number of cases under each extent of injury column, and, also, for the totals by industries: —

Percentage Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries, by Industry, and Extent of Disability.

Industries.	Totals.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Total Disabilities.
Iron and steel and their products,	20.9	11.6	11.8	21.9	21.0
Textiles,	16.6	9.1	11.8	19.6	16.6
Road, street, and bridge transportation,	11.0	24.9	29.4	5.3	11.0
Trade,	9.0	8.7	–	4.4	9.1
Building trades,	6.8	11.0	29.4	3.5	6.9
Leather and its finished products,	5.7	3.4	–	9.5	5.6
Lumber and its re-manufacture,	2.9	1.8	–	7.7	2.8
Food and kindred products,	2.7	3.7	–	2.4	2.7
Paper,	2.4	3.2	–	3.8	2.4
Chemical and allied products,	2.0	3.0	5.9	2.4	2.0
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.	1.8	1.1	–	4.5	1.7
Domestic and personal service,	1.8	1.4	5.9	1.0	1.8
Water transportation,	1.3	1.8	–	.5	1.3
Express companies,	1.1	.7	–	.3	1.1
Printing and bookbinding,	.9	.2	–	1.5	.8
Clay, glass, and stone products,	.7	1.6	–	.5	.7
Liquors and beverages,	.7	1.1	–	.5	.7
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and ice harvesting.	.6	1.6	–	.6	.6
Professional service,	.4	.2	–	.6	.4
Telegraph and telephone,	.4	.5	–	.1	.4
Clothing,	.4	.7	–	.1	.4
Extraction of minerals,	.4	.5	–	.4	.4
Miscellaneous transportation,	.1	–	–	.1	.1
Miscellaneous industries,	9.4	8.2	5.8	8.8	9.5
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Totals. — Iron and steel and their products had 20.9 per cent of the total number of tabulatable injuries of all kinds; textiles, 16.6 per cent; road, street, and bridge transportation, 11 per cent; trade, 9 per cent; building trades, 6.8 per cent; and leather and its finished products, 5.7 per cent. The remaining industries had less than 5 per cent of the total number of cases. What might seem to be an exception to this under miscellaneous industries, with 9.4 per cent, we do not so consider because this general group is composed of various groups not otherwise classified in which the experience is smaller.

Deaths. — The distribution of this type of case is as follows: road, street, and bridge transportation covered 24.9 per cent of the total number of fatal cases; iron and steel and their products, 11.6 per cent; building trades, 11 per cent; textiles, 9.1 per cent; trade, 8.7 per cent. These distributions, with the exception of leather and its finished products, cover the same group of industries as under the total number of cases, but in a different order of frequency.

Permanent Total Disability. — In this group, outside of the miscellaneous industries, there were only six main classifications in which there was any accident experience. Road, street, and bridge transportation had 29.4 per cent of the cases of this nature; building trades, the same, 29.4 per cent; iron and steel and their products, and textiles, each 11.8 per cent; and chemical and allied products, and domestic and personal service, each had 5.9 per cent.

Permanent Partial Disability. — In this group there were five industries that had more than 5 per cent of the total, as follows: iron and steel and their products, 21.9 per cent; textiles, 19.6 per cent; leather and its finished products, 9.5 per cent; lumber and its re-manufacture, 7.7 per cent; and road, street, and bridge transportation, 5.3 per cent.

Temporary Disability. — No special mention of this group is deemed necessary, since the figures in general are arranged according to magnitude, as based on the total number of cases.

Further consideration of the experience under the heading of Table III should be based on examination of the detailed figures given in the Appendix, if there are any special questions that require information with reference to detailed industry classifications.

TABLE IV, SEVERITY OF INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND EXTENT OF DISABILITY.

The table given in the Appendix of the report under this heading is similar in form to that under the preceding section, with the exception that this table aims to give a measure of the severity of injuries according to weighted time loss. This unit of measurement is the most stable that can be devised for actual use. Fluctuations in wages, both periodic, and as between different States, industries and occupations; differences in the amounts of compensation payable under different compensation laws; the impossibility of measuring relative individual physical injury, suffering and other factors, — all these things require the adoption of some other standard unit that is common to all jurisdictions, industries, occupations, and periods of time. The time loss unit most nearly approaches the requirements.

The weighting of the temporary disabilities is most easily determined by using as the basis of measurement the actual number of days lost as the result of the injuries. Under the plan adopted for weighting the other types of injuries the following principles were used. For each death and case of permanent total disability a weight of 6,000 days was employed as representing the average working life expectancy. This was determined on the accident experience in several States and some practical modifications based on committee judgment. The weight for a case of permanent partial disability is an aliquot part of 6,000 working days, proportionate to the average degree of disability resulting from the particular bodily impairment involved in each case. With this system uniformly applied there results a series of weights expressed in terms of time loss that measure the relative severity of injuries as closely as can be approached in the study of any extended volume of experience. This type of information is of value to differentiate; for example, between *one death case* with a severity of *6,000 days,* as compared with *one non-fatal case* in which the duration of disability is *1 day.* Without a system of weighting, each case numerically, when grouped with thousands of other figures, would be represented equally in value, and thus the element of true hazard as represented by accident frequency experience would not be really measurable.

The result of applying this method to the tabulatable injuries in Massachusetts is embodied in the following table giving the weighted time loss in terms of days for each industry group. The industries are arranged in the order of aggregate lost time based on all injuries.

Severity of Tabulatable Injuries by Industries, and Extent of Disability.

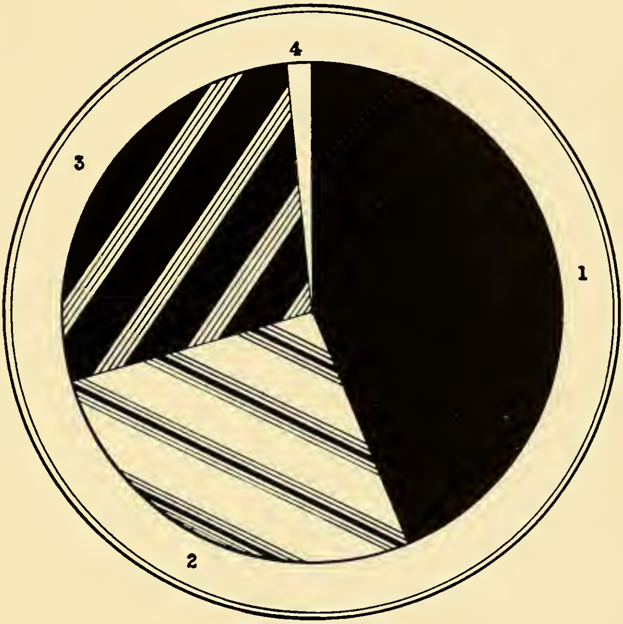
INDUSTRIES.	Total (Days lost).	Deaths (Days lost).	Permanent Total Disabilities (Days lost).	Permanent Partial Disabilities (Days lost).	Temporary Total Disabilities (Days lost).
Road, street, and bridge transportation,	1,000,413	654,000	30,000	124,096	192,317
Iron and steel and their products,	948,769	306,000	12,000	327,212	303,557
Textiles,	860,700	240,000	7,200	313,419	300,081
Building trades,	530,474	288,000	26,000	65,237	151,237
Trade,	453,035	228,000	–	67,212	157,823
Leather and its finished products,	312,942	90,000	–	136,077	86,865
Lumber and its re-manufacture,	217,082	48,000	–	125,372	43,710
Paper,	171,082	84,000	–	47,073	40,009
Food and kindred products,	168,828	96,000	–	28,711	44,117
Chemical and allied products,	151,290	78,000	6,000	38,746	28,544
Domestic and personal service,	103,224	36,000	6,000	22,850	38,374
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel.	98,658	30,000	–	42,600	26,058
Water transportation,	75,744	48,000	–	7,950	17,794
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and ice harvesting.	70,823	42,000	–	13,950	14,873
Clay, glass, and stone products,	68,802	42,000	–	14,141	12,661
Liquors and beverages,	47,392	30,000	–	5,658	11,734
Express companies,	44,058	18,000	–	14,466	11,592
Printing and bookbinding,	41,415	6,000	–	21,058	14,357
Professional service,	34,980	6,000	–	20,850	8,130
Clothing,	25,141	18,000	–	900	6,241
Extraction of minerals,	22,362	12,000	–	3,300	7,062
Telegraph and telephone,	19,605	12,000	–	2,400	5,205
Miscellaneous transportation,	12,674	–	–	8,700	3,974
Miscellaneous industries,	490,507	216,000	6,000	134,977	133,530
Totals,	5,970,000	2,628,000	93,200	1,586,955	1,661,845

From this table it is possible to obtain not only the time loss distribution for each industry because of all injuries, but also, on account of the different types of injuries as represented by deaths, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and temporary disabilities.

References to the totals for all industries combined indicates the following distributions: —

SEVERITY OF INJURIES BY WEIGHTED TIME LOSS

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



LEGEND

1	Fatal cases	2,628,000
2	Temporary total disabilities	1,661,845
3	Permanent partial disabilities	1,586,955
4	Permanent total disabilities	93,200
	Total	5,970,000

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Distributed Total Severity of Injuries.

Nature of Injury.	Days lost.	Per Cent of Total.
Deaths,	2,628,000	44.0
Permanent total,	93,200	1.6
Permanent partial,	1,586,955	26.6
Temporary,	1,661,845	27.8
Totals,	5,970,000	100.0

From this table the fact is indicated that under the weighting system in use, deaths represent 44 per cent of the total time loss, although there were only 438 cases out of the total number of 77,505 tabulatable injuries. Temporary disabilities came next in order of aggregate severity, with 27.8 per cent of the total. This is followed in order by permanent partial disabilities, 26.6 per cent, and permanent total disabilities, 1.6 per cent.

Considering the industries for all types of injuries, the heaviest incidence occurs under road, street, and bridge transportation, with a time loss of 1,000,413 days; this is followed by iron and steel, 948,769 days; textiles, 860,700 days; building trades, 530,474 days; trade, 453,035 days; and other groups as given in the table. To show the percentage distribution of accident severity by industries the following table is here inserted, and includes, also, a column giving the number of days lost per tabulatable injury, from which will be seen the fact that the order of lost days frequency does not necessarily agree with the severity per case.

Percentage Distribution of Lost Days and Average Days per Case by Industries.

Industry.	Per Cent of Total.	Average Days per Case.
Road, street, and bridge transportation,	16.8 (1)	118 (4)
Iron and steel and their products,	15.9 (2)	58 (21)
Textiles,	14.4 (3)	67 (17)
Building trades,	8.9 (4)	100 (5)

Percentage Distribution of Lost Days and Average Days per Case by Industries — Concluded.

INDUSTRY.	Per Cent of Total.	Average Days per Case.
Trade,	7.6 (5)	64 (18)
Leather and its finished products,	5.2 (6)	71 (15)
Lumber and its re-manufacture,	3.6 (7)	96 (7)
Paper,	2.9 (8)	92 (9)
Food and kindred products,	2.8 (9)	79 (11)
Chemical and allied products,	2.5 (10)	99 (6)
Domestic and personal service,	1.7 (11)	74 (14)
Metals and metal products other than iron and steel,	1.7 (12)	70 (16)
Water transportation,	1.3 (13)	78 (13)
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and ice harvesting,	1.2 (14)	145 (2)
Clay, glass, and stone products,	1.2 (15)	134 (3)
Liquors and beverages,	.8 (16)	94 (8)
Express companies,	.7 (17)	52 (22)
Printing and bookbinding,	.7 (18)	62 (10)
Professional service,	.6 (19)	12 (23)
Clothing,	.4 (20)	83 (10)
Extraction of minerals,	.4 (21)	79 (12)
Telegraph and telephone,	.3 (22)	63 (19)
Miscellaneous transportation,	.2 (23)	146 (1)
Miscellaneous industries,	8.2 (24)	67 (24)
Totals,	100.0	77

The industry with the highest relative number of days lost was the group, road, street, and bridge transportation, 16.8 per cent and 118 days per case. Miscellaneous transportation, .2 per cent of the total days, had the highest number of days lost per case, namely, 146. Agriculture, forestry, etc., had 145 days per case, but the total days covered only 1.2 per cent of the total experience. Additional comparison may be made by referring to the figures in parentheses. Under the column "Per Cent of Total" the figures indicate the relative positions of the industrial groups as showing the proportion of lost days chargeable to each industry in comparison with the total days lost for all industries combined. The figures in parentheses at the right of the figures in the column "Average Days per Case" indicate the order of magnitude for each industrial group, determined by dividing the number of lost days per industry by the number of cases in the industry. The variations in order are of interest to illustrate the industries in which the injuries apparently are relatively more severe per case. In some instances, however, this may be due in part to the possibility that the less severe temporary disabilities may not have been as well reported in some industries as in others. This factor, however, is very difficult to analyze without having the information upon which to make a definite statement. The possibility is noted to modify to some degree what otherwise might be taken as a proved conclusion.

Table V, Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability.

This table, also, presents for the first time the Massachusetts experience with reference to the causes of industrial injuries on the basis of a new classification much more extended in scope than that previously in force. The causes are worked out in greater detail, and should prove on the present plan to be more valuable in the work of studying accident prevention. As arranged, the table indicates the relative extent of different types of injuries due to the assigned causes, and shows, also, the weighted severity of injuries based on time loss, as previously explained.

For each cause enumerated there is correlated the following information: —

Number of tabulatable injuries: —	Days lost, due to —
Total cases.	Total cases.
Deaths.	Deaths.
Permanent total disabilities.	Permanent total disabilities.
Permanent partial disabilities.	Permanent partial disabilities.
Temporary disabilities.	Temporary disabilities.
Over 14 days.	Over 14 days.
11 to 14 days.	11 to 14 days.
8 to 10 days.	8 to 10 days.
7 days and under.	7 days and under.

The information enumerated is probably most valuable when studied in connection with the detailed causes, so that only a general summary of the information is given in this chapter. More intensive analysis should be made from the table in the Appendix according to the particular problems as they may arise. The classification as given may possibly not meet every question, but has been extended as far as office resources will warrant for the purpose of attempting to cover with reasonable detail the entire industrial accident experience of the State.

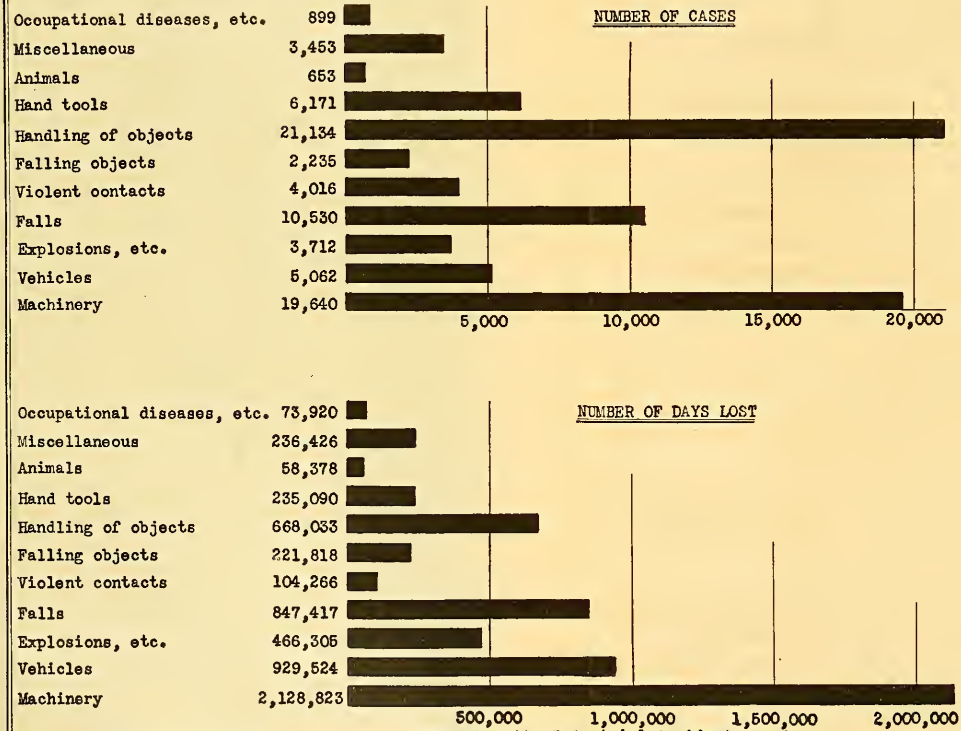
The following table is a condensed summary of the causes of injury according to the principal headings: —

Numerical Distribution of Causes of Tabulatable Injuries.

Cause.	Totals.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Total Disabilities.
Machinery,	19,640	107	3	1,610	17,920
Vehicles,	5,062	115	2	64	4,881
Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances.	3,712	60	3	16	3,633
Falls of persons,	10,530	70	5	69	10,386
Stepping on or striking against objects,	4,016	5	–	15	3,996
Falling objects not being handled by injured.	2,235	22	2	24	2,187
Handling of objects,	21,134	21	–	207	20,906
Hand tools,	6,171	3	–	116	6,052
Animals,	653	6	–	6	641
Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	899	8	1	2	888
Miscellaneous causes,	3,453	21	1	48	3,383
Totals,	77,505	438	17	2,177	74,873

This table shows in brief form the actual number of injuries for the principal cause groups, both as to the total number of injuries, and, also, the distribution by extent of the resulting disability. The relative distributions by the different groups, however, can be better perceived by the following table, which gives an analysis based on the percentage distribution according to the total number of cases within each disability group: —

DISTRIBUTION OF INJURIES



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Distribution of Causes by Per Cents.

Cause.	Totals.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Total Disabilities.
Machinery,	25.3	24.4	17.6	74.0	23 9
Vehicles,	6.5	26.3	11.8	2.9	6.5
Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances.	4.8	13.7	17.6	.7	4.9
Falls of persons,	13.6	16.0	29.4	3.2	13.9
Stepping on or striking against objects,	5.2	1.1	–	.7	5.3
Falling objects not being handled by injured.	2.9	5.0	11.8	1.1	2.9
Handling of objects,	27.3	4.8	–	9.5	27.9
Hand tools,	8.0	.7	–	5.3	8.1
Animals,	.8	1.4	–	.3	.9
Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	1.2	1.8	5.9	.1	1.2
Miscellaneous causes,	4.4	4.8	5.9	2.2	4.5
Totals,	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The cause group in which occurred the highest number of injuries of all kinds was handling of objects, with 27.3 per cent. Machinery was next, with 25.3 per cent of the total; falls of persons, hand tools, vehicles, and stepping on or striking against objects came next in order, and all had distributions in excess of 5 per cent, — respectively, 13.6 per cent, 8 per cent, 6.5 per cent, and 5.2 per cent. Vehicles caused the greatest number of fatal cases, with machinery next. Falls of persons resulted in the highest number of cases of permanent total disability. Machinery was responsible for the large proportion of cases of permanent partial disability. This group had 74 per cent of the experience for that type of injury. Handling of objects caused the highest number of cases of temporary disability.

To make still more simple the understanding of the figures given in the preceding table, the following study based thereon indicates under each specified extent of injury column the order number in which the respective cases occurred, together with a repetition of the percentage of cases under the cause as stated: —

Numerical Distribution of Causes of Tabulatable Injuries.

Order No.	Caused Death.	Caused Permanent Total Disabilities.	Caused Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Caused Temporary Total Disabilities.
1, . . .	Vehicles (26.3 per cent).	Falls of persons (29.4 per cent).	Machinery (74 per cent).	Handling of objects (27.9 per cent).
2, . . .	Machinery (24.4 per cent).	Machinery (17.6 per cent).	Handling of objects (9.5 per cent).	Machinery (23.9 per cent).
3, . . .	Falls of persons (16 per cent).	Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances (17.6 per cent).	Hand tools (5.3 per cent).	Falls of persons (13.9 per cent).
4, . . .	Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances (13.7 per cent).	Vehicles (11.8 per cent).	Falls of persons (3.2 per cent).	Hand tools (8.1 per cent).
5, . . .	Falling objects not being handled by injured (5 per cent).	Falling objects not being handled by injured (11.8 per cent).	Vehicles (2.9 per cent).	Vehicles (6.5 per cent).
6, . . .	Handling of objects (4.8 per cent).	Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases (5.9 per cent).	Falling objects not being handled by injured (1.1 per cent).	Stepping on or striking against objects (5.3 per cent).
7, . . .	Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases (1.8 per cent).	Miscellaneous causes (5.9 per cent).	Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances (.7 per cent).	Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances (4.9 per cent).
8, . . .	Animals (1.4 per cent).	– –	Stepping on or striking against objects (.7 per cent).	Falling objects not being handled by injured (2.9 per cent).
9, . . .	Stepping on or striking against objects (1.1 per cent).	– –	Animals (.3 per cent).	Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases (1.2 per cent).
10, . .	Hand tools (.7 per cent).	– –	Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases (.1 per cent).	Animals (.9 per cent).
11, . .	Miscellaneous causes (4.8 per cent).	– –	Miscellaneous causes (2.2 per cent).	Miscellaneous causes (4.5 per cent).

With what has previously been stated, this table covers sufficiently at this point the actual distribution of cases by causes.

In conjunction with the distribution of the number of injuries due to different causes and the resultant extent of disability the same table in the Appendix shows for each cause the time loss under the different extent of injury headings. Summarized, this part of the table gives the following results: —

Distribution of Causes by Resultant Days lost.

CAUSE.	Totals.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Total Disabilities.
Machinery, ...	2,128,823	642,000	18,000	1,064,017	404,806
Vehicles, ...	929,524	690,000	12,000	88,185	139,339
Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances.	466,305	360,000	18,000	18,250	70,055
Falls of persons, ...	847,417	420,000	25,200	86,018	316,199
Stepping on or striking against objects, .	104,266	30,000	–	13,552	60,714
Falling objects not being handled by injured.	221,818	132,000	8,000	21,873	59,945
Handling of objects, ...	668,033	126,000	–	117,662	424,371
Hand tools, ...	235,090	18,000	–	122,941	94,149
Animals, ...	58,378	36,000	–	3,716	18,662
Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	73,920	48,000	6,000	1,541	18,379
Miscellaneous causes, ...	236,426	126,000	6,000	49,200	55,226
Totals, ...	5,970,000	2,628,000	93,200	1,586,955	1,661,845

To obtain a brief and yet comprehensive view of the time loss distribution of injuries by principal cause groups, the following table shows for the total number of cases the number of days lost in terms of per cents of the total number of days lost due to all causes and types of injury. This information shows more than relative frequency of the number of cases, by indicating the relative gravity of the different causes as enumerated.

Relative Gravity of Principal Causes of Injuries.

Cause.	Per Cent of Total Lost Days.
Machinery,	35.7
Vehicles,	15.6
Falls of persons,	14.2
Handling of objects,	11.2
Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances,	7.8
Hand tools,	3.9
Falling objects not being handled by injured,	3.7
Stepping on or striking against objects,	1.8
Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases,	1.2
Animals,	1.0
Miscellaneous causes,	3.9
Totals,	100.0

As indicated above the most serious cause of injury as measured in terms of lost time is machinery, with 35.7 per cent of the total. The estimated loss on this account, as shown by a previous table, was 2,128,823 days. Vehicles, next in order, with 15.6 per cent of the experience, is chargeable with a time loss of 929,524 days. Falls of persons, another serious group representing 14.2 per cent of the total days, shows an experience of 847,417 days, and handling of objects, 11.2 per cent, 668,033 days. These four groups combined cover more than 75 per cent of the time loss due to all causes. The order of the other groups and the relative proportion of the total represented by each appear as indicated above in the table.

From another point of view the following table shows for each principal cause the average number of days lost per case: —

Average Time Loss per Case by Principal Causes.

CAUSE.	Average Days per Case.
Vehicles,	184
Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances,	126
Machinery,	108
Falling objects not being handled by injured,	99
Animals,	89
Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases,	82
Falls of persons,	80
Hand tools,	38
Handling of objects,	32
Stepping on or striking against objects,	26
Miscellaneous causes,	68

Injuries caused by vehicles, as indicated above, resulted in greater severity per case than from any other cause, with 184 days per case. Explosions, electricity, fires, and hot substances came next, with 126 days per case, and machinery in third order, with 108 days. Other causes had averages as indicated in the table. In considering these figures the fact should be remembered that the units cover all cases, including the more serious types involving death and permanent disability. If more detailed analysis is desired to meet particular questions, reference should be made to the figures in the Appendix under this table heading. There, for specified causes, it will be possible to determine the result on account of deaths, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and temporary disabilities, with further refinement under this last group to show the number of cases and the resultant disability days in the following incapacity groups: "Over 14 days; 11–14 days; 8–10 days; and 7 days and under." The preceding figures are offered to indicate the general extent of the injuries under the different causes, and to suggest a method for obtaining still more detailed information according to individual problems.

TABLE VI, MACHINERY — FREQUENCY OF INJURIES, BY MANNER OF OCCURRENCE AND BY PART OF MACHINE.

Under this heading machinery accidents are analyzed to show the manner in which this type of injury occurred, and correlated with each classification on this basis is a distribution giving the part of the machine upon which the injury occurred.

Machine Accidents, by Manner of Occurrence.

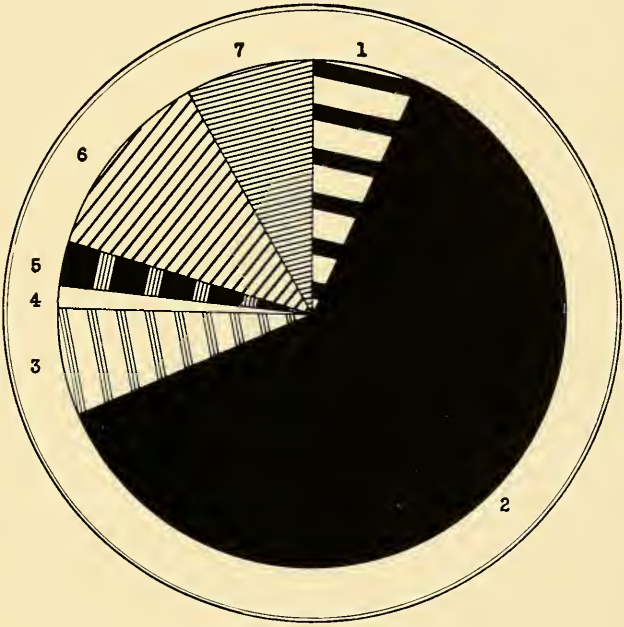
MANNER OF OCCURRENCE.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent of Total.
Starting, stopping, or operating machine,	12,071	61.5
Flying objects striking operator,	2,432	12.4
Cleaning or oiling machine,	1,360	6.9
Adjusting machine, tool, or work,	1,325	6.7
Breaking of machine, tool, or work,	528	2.7
Repairing machine,	282	1.4
All other,	1,642	8.4
Totals,	19,640	100.0

From this table we see that more than half, namely, 61.5 per cent, of the machine injuries occurred while starting, stopping, or operating the machine. Of the 12,071 cases thus classified 11,318 occurred at the machine point of operation. Flying objects striking the operators of machines caused 2,432 cases, or 12.4 per cent. Cleaning or oiling machine caused 1,360 cases, or 6.9 per cent of the total machine injuries. While adjusting the machine, tool, or work 1,325 cases occurred, causing 6.7 per cent of the cases.

From another point of view the following table summarizes the experience to show the part of the machine on which the injury occurred: —

MACHINE ACCIDENTS BY MANNER OF OCCURENCE

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



LEGEND

1	Adjusting machine, tool or work	1,325
2	Starting, stopping, or operating machine	12,071
3	Cleaning or oiling machine	1,360
4	Repairing machine	282
5	Breaking of machine or (tool) work	528
6	Flying objects - striking operator	2,432
7	All other	1,642
	Total	19,640

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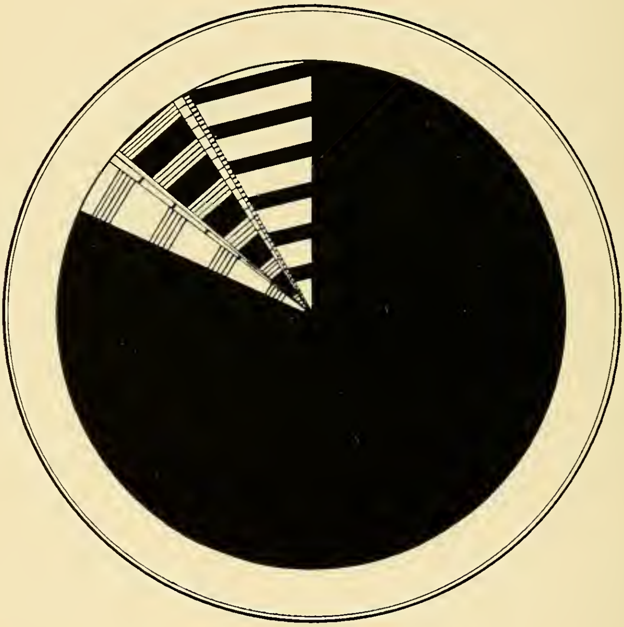
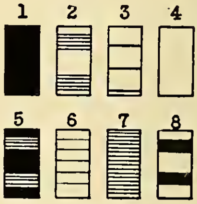
MACHINE ACCIDENTS BY PART OF MACHINE ON WHICH INJURY OCCURRED

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



LEGEND

1	Point of operation	16,113
2	Belts	743
3	Cranks or eccentrics	23
4	Flywheels	13
5	Gears	934
6	Set screws, keys, and bolts	91
7	Counterweights	10
8	All other	1,713
	Total	19,640



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Machine Accidents by Part of Machine.

Part of Machine.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent of Total.
Point of operation,	16,113	82.0
Gears,	934	4.7
Belts,	743	3.8
Set screws, keys, and bolts,	91	.5
Cranks or eccentrics,	23	.1
Flywheels,	13	.1
Counterweights,	10	.1
All other,	1,713	8.7
Totals,	19,640	100.0

The greatest number of injuries on machines occurred at the point of operation. Out of 19,640 cases, 16,113, or 82 per cent of the experience, arose in connection with this part of the machine. Gears caused 934 cases, or 4.7 per cent; belts, 743 cases, or 3.8 per cent; set screws, keys, and bolts, 91 cases, or .5 per cent. Other groups had less experience, as stated in the table.

TABLE VII, TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES, BY INDUSTRIES AND WAGE GROUPS.

In this table as printed in the Appendix for each industry there is shown the distribution of all tabulatable injuries combined by wage groups, which cover a range of from $6 and under, by periods of $1, to over $30. In the consideration given to this table in this section of the chapter no attempt is made to analyze the wages by industries, but consideration is given to the distribution of wages based on the totals in each wage group. The following table gives a summary of this information: —

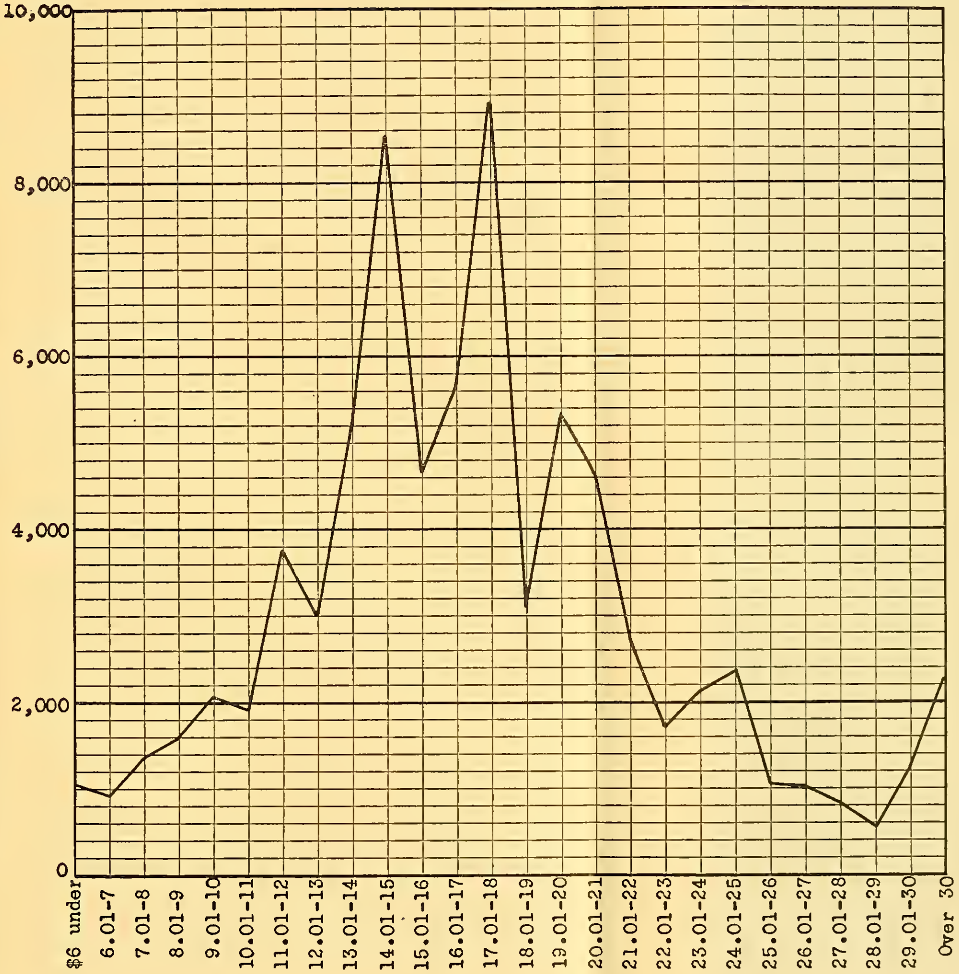
Distribution of Tabulatable Injuries by Wages.

Wage Groups.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent of Total.	Cumulative Per Cent.
$6 00 and under,	1,021	1.3	1.3
$6 01 to $7,	921	1.2	2.5
$7 01 to $8,	1,365	1.8	4.3
$8 01 to $9,	1,618	2.1	6.4
$9 01 to $10,	2,086	2.7	9.1
$10 01 to $11,	1,931	2.5	11.6
$11 01 to $12,	3,749	4.8	16.4
$12 01 to $13,	2,997	3.9	20.3
$13 01 to $14,	5,217	6.7	27.0
$14 01 to $15,	8,519	11.0	38.0
$15 01 to $16,	4,638	6.0	44.0
$16 01 to $17,	5,678	7.3	51.3
$17 01 to $18,	8,904	11.5	62.8
$18 01 to $19,	3,134	4.1	66.9
$19 01 to $20,	5,331	6.9	73.8
$20 01 to $21,	4,626	6.0	79.3
$21 01 to $22,	2,719	3.5	83.3
$22 01 to $23,	1,737	2.2	85.5
$23 01 to $24,	2,116	2.7	88.2
$24 01 to $25,	2,365	3.1	91.3
$25 01 to $26,	1,041	1.3	92.6
$26 01 to $27,	991	1.3	93.9
$27 01 to $28,	782	1.0	94.9
$28 01 to $29,	575	.7	95.6
$29 01 to $30,	1,180	1.5	97.1
Over $30,	2,264	2.9	100.0
Totals,	77,505	100.0	-

These figures show for each wage group the actual number of cases, the percentage distribution for each group, and the cumulative percentage distribution. The percentage figures given in this column indicate in each case that the proportion of cases stated fall in and below the wage group opposite which the cumulative per cent is given. For example, opposite the wage of "$14.01 to $15" is shown a cumulative distribution of 38 per cent. This means that 38 per cent of the cases re-

NUMBER OF TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES BY GROUPS

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



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ceived a weekly wage of $15 or less. Taking this figure in comparison with the preceding year we find that for the period ending June 30, 1917, 62.5 per cent of the cases received wages of $15 per week or less; at $21 per week or less, for the period ending June 30, 1918, there is included 79.8 per cent of the cases; in the preceding year 89.7 per cent of the cases fell in groups at or below; at $24 the figure for the year ending June 30, 1918, was 88.2 per cent as compared with 94.7 per cent for the previous year. The lower figures in the year ending June 30, 1918, indicate that there was an upward shifting of the wage levels. In the year ending June 30, 1917, for additional illustration, 3.6 per cent of the cases received wages in excess of $25 per week; and in the following year 8.7 per cent of the cases received more than $25 per week.

In connection with the wage limits of $15, $21, and $24 cited above as examples, attention is directed to the fact that these points control maximum weekly compensation limits of $10, $14, and $16. In any case in which the wages exceed the limit, and if the corresponding compensation limit is in operation, then the beneficiary receives in compensation an effective rate less than 66⅔ per cent of the average weekly wages.

Based on the frequency wage distribution for the year ending June 30, 1918, the weighted average weekly wage was $16.52; in the preceding year the corresponding figure was $15.17. Considering the percentage distribution of cases by wage groups for the period July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, there appear two pronounced points of density: at "$14.01 to $15," with 11 per cent of the experience, and at "$17.01 to $18," with 11.5 per cent of the cases.

TABLE VIII, SEX AND AGE OF INJURED IN TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES.

This table in the Appendix gives for each actual age at time of injury, from 11 years to over 80, the total number of cases, with subdivisions under males and females, as follows: total, deaths, permanent total disabilities, permanent partial disabilities, and temporary disabilities. To indicate in brief form the several types of information incorporated in this table various smaller tables are made based on these figures.

Sex of Injured. — As shown by the totals, 69,784 of the total tabulatable injuries were sustained by males, and 7,721 by females. Thus of the entire experience, 90 per cent is found among males and 10 per cent among females. Analyzing the experience under males and females according to the extent of the injury we obtain the following results as shown by the ensuing table: —

Extent of Injury by Males and Females.

Extent of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Deaths,	428	.6	10	.1
Permanent total,	16	–[1]	1	–[1]
Permanent partial,	1,959	2.8	218	2.8
Temporary,	67,381	96.6	7,492	97.0
Totals,	69,784	100.0	7,721	99.9

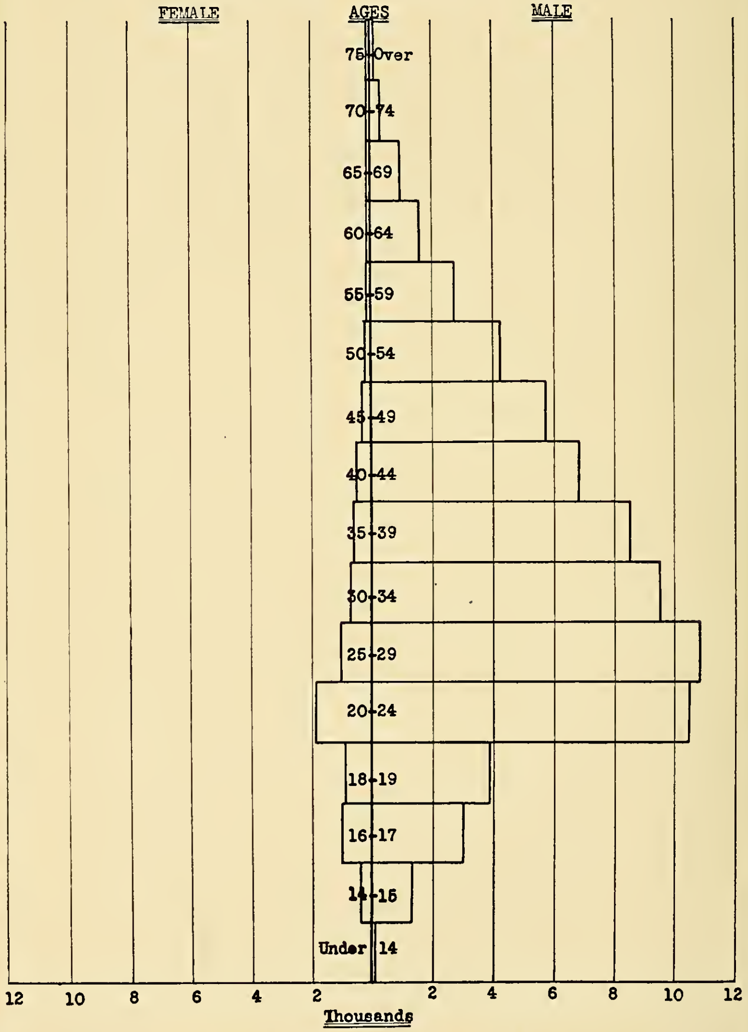
[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent in permanent total disabilities.

Analysis of this table indicates that males sustained a relatively higher percentage of fatal injuries than females, based on the total number of injuries, respectively, in each group. Fatal injuries to males composed .6 per cent of the total; the proportion of such injuries among females was .1 per cent. Each group had an equal proportion of cases of permanent partial disability,—2.8 per cent. Ninety-six and six-tenths per cent of the injuries to males were temporary in nature, and 97 per cent of the injuries among females were in this group. There were 16 cases among males involving permanent total disability, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent, and 1 case of this type was sustained by a female.

Age. — The age distributions in the table in the Appendix show for each age, between 11 years and 80 and over, the number of cases of injury. Consideration here is given to the experience for total cases covering both males and females, by compressing the numbers by year intervals into age groups that are considered to be sufficient for general explanation.

TOTAL TABULATABLE INJURIES BY SEX AND AGE

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



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Distribution of Total Tabulatable Injuries by Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS (YEARS).	Number of Cases.	Per Cent of Total.
Under 14,	13	-
14 to 15,	1,717	2.2
16 to 17,	3,966	5.1
18 to 19,	4,762	6.1
20 to 24,	12,396	16.0
25 to 29,	11,825	15.3
30 to 34,	10,148	13.1
35 to 39,	9,072	11.7
40 to 44,	7,321	9.5
45 to 49,	6,068	7.8
50 to 54,	4,414	5.7
55 to 59,	2,825	3.6
60 to 64,	1,672	2.2
65 and over,	1,306	1.7
Totals,	77,505	100.0

No extended analysis of these figures is necessary in view of the fact that the table indicates the general classification of ages. Beginning with the groups 20 years and over, in which the number of years is equal in each age period up to "65 and over," the relative distribution of cases gradually grows less with the increase in age, as shown. At the younger ages the figures are classified for those interested in this phase of industrial injuries among minors.

TABLE IX, CONJUGAL CONDITION AND DEPENDENCY IN CASES OF FATAL INJURIES.

The table considered under this heading gives for each industry in fatal cases the conjugal condition of the fatally injured employees, the extent of dependency according to the number of cases, and the number of persons dependent. Summarized, this information is considered by means of the tables that follow in this section.

Conjugal Condition in Fatal Cases.

CONDITION.	Number of Cases.
Single,	120
Married,	291
Widowed,	26
Divorced,	1
Total,	438

The largest proportion of fatal injuries occurred among employees who were married, — 291 cases, which comprised 66.5 per cent of the total number of fatal cases. Fatal injuries sustained by employees who were single, 120 cases, represented 27.4 per cent of the total. In 26 cases, or 5.9 per cent, the employee was widowed, and in 1 case, or .2 per cent of the total number of fatal cases, the employee was divorced.

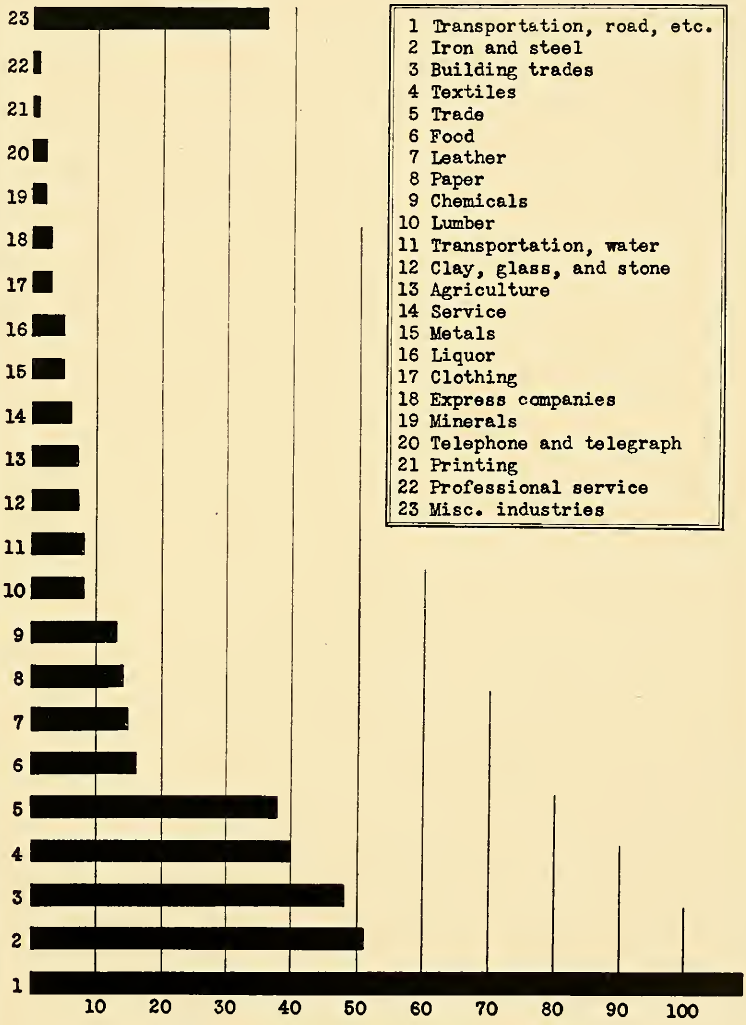
Extent of Dependency in Fatal Cases.

DEPENDENCY.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent.
Total,	299	68.3
Partial,	58	13.2
None,	81	18.5
Totals,	438	100.0

In 299 cases, or 68.3 per cent, dependency was total. This was greater relatively than in any previous year. The nearest approach to this figure in any preceding year occurred in the period ending June 30, 1915, in which 65.4 per cent of the experience fell within this group. In the year here under consideration, ending June 30, 1918, there were 58 cases of partial dependency, or 13.2 per cent of the total; in 81 cases, or 18.5 per cent, there was no dependency.

NUMBER OF FATAL INJURIES BY INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



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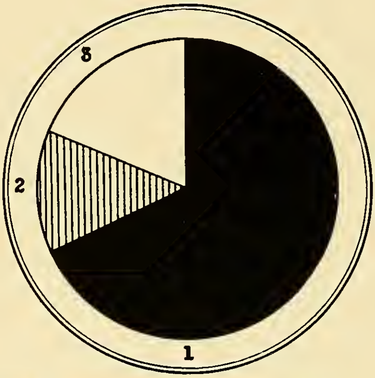
EXTENT OF DEPENDENCY IN FATAL CASES

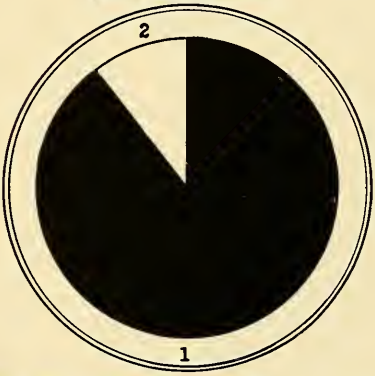
July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918

FREQUENCY



1 Total dependency	299
2 Partial dependency	58
3 No dependency	81
Total	438

NUMBER OF PERSONS



1 Persons totally dependent	705
2 Persons partially dependent	83
Total	788

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Number of Total and Partial Dependents.

DEPENDENTS.	Number of Cases.	Average Number per Specified Case.
Total,	705	2.4
Partial,	83	1.4
Totals,	788	-

In 299 cases of total dependency there were 705 persons totally dependent upon the deceased at the time of the injury. This gives an average figure of 2.4 persons per case. In previous years the corresponding figure was either 2.6 or 2.8. In 58 cases of partial dependency there were 83 persons so dependent, giving an average of 1.4 persons per case. In previous years the corresponding figure was 1.6 for the first three years, 1.4 in the fourth year, and 1.5 in the fifth year under the operation of the compensation law.

The three brief tables under this section summarize the general facts given in greater detail by industries in the table printed in the Appendix of the report.

TABLE X, CONDITION OF DEPENDENTS IN UNINSURED FATAL CASES.

This table shows in detail, when the information was obtainable, industry, occupation, age, wage, amount payable under the act in analogous cases, dependents, settlement, and financial condition of the family. Analysis of the facts given in the table is not made at this point, but will be found in a separate chapter devoted to the subject under this heading.

TABLE XI, SPECIFIC INJURY CASES.

Under this heading the table printed in the Appendix of the report shows a condensed summary of the distribution of the type of injury for which additional compensation is payable when the cases are insured under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Rearranged in the order of greatest frequency the distribution is as follows: —

Specified Injuries.

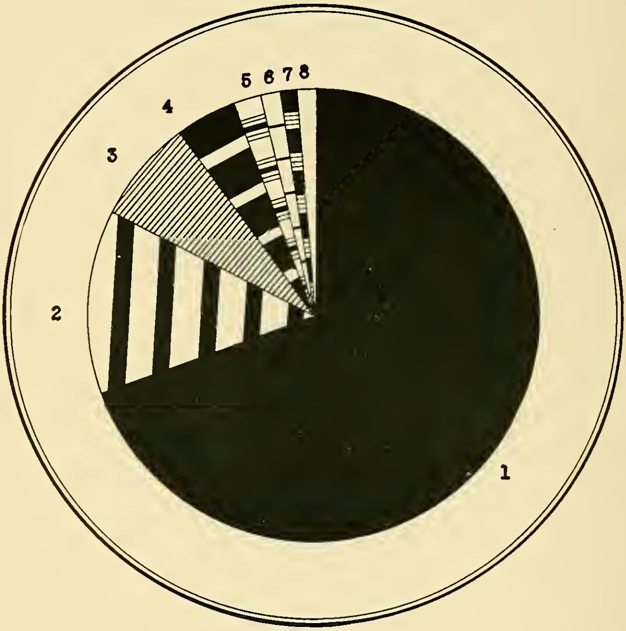
Type of Injury.	Number of Cases.	Per Cent of Total.
One finger lost at or above first joint,	1,238	69.8
Two or more fingers at or above second joints lost,	233	13.1
One eye lost,	131	7.3
One hand lost,	78	4.4
One toe lost at or above first joint,	37	2.0
One foot lost,	25	1.4
Two or more toes at or above second joints lost,	18	1.0
Both feet lost,	3	.2
One finger on one hand, two or more fingers on the other hand lost.	2	.1
Both hands lost,	1	.1
Both eyes lost,	1	.1
One hand and one foot lost,	1	.1
One eye and one foot lost,	1	.1
One eye and two or more fingers lost,	1	.1
Two or more fingers on each hand lost,	1	.1
One finger on each hand lost,	1	.1
Totals,	1,772	100.0

From the foregoing table the great predominance of specified injuries is indicated under the classification one finger lost at or above the first joint. In this group are included all finger injuries in which the loss, either by amputation or equivalent loss of use, is less than at or above the second joints *on two or more fingers*. The loss must equal at least one phalanx of one finger, and includes all other finger injuries on one hand up to the next limit as just defined. In this class there were 1,238 cases, which represents 69.8 per cent of the total number of specified injuries.

The next group in order of frequency is two or more fingers at or above the second joints. In this group are included all cases in which on one hand the loss by amputation or the permanent loss of use is at or above the second joints on two or more fingers. This covers all cases from the minimum limit as stated to injuries less than the loss of a hand or what in effect

NUMBER OF SPECIFIED INJURY CASES

July 1, 1917 - June 30, 1918



LEGEND

1	One finger lost at or above first joint	1,238
2	Two or more fingers at or above second joints	233
3	One eye lost	131
4	One hand lost	78
5	One toe lost at or above first joint	37
6	One foot lost	25
7	Two or more toes lost at or above second joint	18
8	All other	12
	Total	1,772

Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board

constitutes the loss of use of a hand. There were 233 cases of this nature, or 13.1 per cent of the total.

There were 131 cases in which the employee lost one eye or suffered a reduction in vision in one eye to at least one-tenth of normal with glasses. This type of injury constituted 7.3 per cent of the total.

Under one hand lost are included all cases in which the employee lost the use of the hand as a hand, or sustained by amputation the loss of a hand at or above the wrist, ranging from that point in varying degrees to the loss of arm at shoulder. There were 78 cases, or 4.4 per cent of the total.

One toe lost at or above the first joint covers the same corresponding range of cases as in one-finger cases, that is, up to two or more joints on two or more toes of the same foot. There were 37 cases, or 2 per cent.

One foot lost includes all cases in which the injury is such as to render the foot as a foot permanently incapable of use, or in which the foot is amputated at or above the ankle. In this class there were 25 cases, or 1.4 per cent of the total.

In the group two or more toes at or above the second joints there were 18 cases, or 1 per cent of the total. This range of injuries includes all cases in which the loss is at or above the second joints on two or more toes of the same foot, but less than the loss or equivalent loss of use of a foot.

There were 3 cases, or .2 per cent, in which the employees lost two feet at or above the ankle.

In the group one finger on one hand and two or more fingers on the other hand there were 2 cases, or .1 per cent.

In the following classes there occurred one case of each type as described: both hands lost at or above the wrist; both eyes lost, or reduction in vision to at least one-tenth of normal with glasses; one hand at or above the wrist and one foot at or above the ankle; one eye and one foot at or above the ankle; one eye and two or more fingers at or above the second joints; two or more fingers at or above the second joints on each hand; and at least one joint on one finger on each hand.

Under eight of the classifications stated above there has been accident experience each year since the law went into effect on

July 1, 1912. These groups are as follows: one finger, two or more fingers, one eye, one hand, one toe, one foot, two or more toes, and both feet. In the last group, both feet, there was one case in the first year in which the law was in effect, two cases in the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, and three cases in the sixth year. Thus, although the experience has been small in this particular group, up to the present time there appears to be an established permanency that has ranged between 1 and 3 cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Although the payment of compensation to injured employees has been and still is the predominating feature of our law, the need of adequate and proper medical and surgical care has also always been recognized. The furnishing of such care was originally imposed upon the insurer for only two weeks, that is, the period of time during which the employee did not receive any compensation. Legislation was later enacted giving to the Industrial Accident Board the power to charge the insurer with medical bills for a period longer than two weeks in unusual cases. The definition of an unusual case considered in the abstract is a question rather difficult to make clear before all the facts in individual cases have been presented. As a result of this many hearings have become necessary before the Board to consider and decide whether or not cases are unusual with respect to providing medical treatment beyond the period of two weeks. In addition, however, undoubtedly there are many cases in which the employee is unfamiliar with the attitude and decisions of the Board upon this feature of the act. Consequently, although such cases may be unusual in character, if the employee, through ignorance of this provision of the law, fails to make claim he is compelled to pay for and to receive only such medical attendance as his own limited resources will permit.

The Board has reached the conclusion that there should be an extension of medical benefits under the act. The economic advantage of more liberal medical treatment should be apparent. Through such action benefit should accrue not only to the employee but to the community at large, because such additional treatment should result in an earlier return of the employee to industry. This at all times, however, should be consistent with the continued physical well-being of the employee.

In 1917 the act was amended to permit the employee to choose his own physician. If the limitation of time during which the insurer is required to pay for medical treatment should be removed, with the result that the insurer would be required to pay for all medical and surgical care until the employee had fully recovered from the injury, elementary justice and equity would seem to demand the return to the former condition of the law, under which the insurer would have the right to determine who should furnish the treatment. The Board does believe, however, that some opportunity should still be provided by which the employee may be enabled to exercise a certain degree of choice.

Dependency of Children.

The Board is of the opinion that legislation should be enacted to provide for compensation payments to children of a deceased employee, upon whom a legal obligation to support rested at the time of his injury and death, even though not actually carried out.

Burial Expenses.

Legislation should be enacted relative to the amount to be paid by the insurer for burial expenses, by which the limit would be increased from $100 to $200, merely as a recognition of a condition of higher prices known to all.

Partial Incapacity.

The act as at present in force provides that partial incapacity compensation shall continue for a period not to exceed five hundred weeks from the date of the injury, and for a sum not to exceed $4,000. The Board believes that this section should be amended by striking out the number of weeks, so that an employee may continue to receive partial incapacity compensation for a period not to exceed the number of weeks represented by a maximum payment of $4,000. Such a change will take care of the exceptional case where an employee, with permanently disabling injuries, will be afforded the protection of the law for a longer period of time without changing the maximum liability of the insurer.

Notice of Injury and Claim for Compensation.

Under the interpretation of the law made by our Supreme Court the Board has felt obliged to dismiss certain claims for compensation because of defects in the manner in which notice of the injury has been given, or the claim for compensation made. In some of these cases the Board has believed that substantial justice called for a different result. Where no rights of the insurer have been lost or affected by the failure of an employee to give formal written notice of his injury, or by his failure to file a formal claim for compensation, the Board feels that the employee should not lose his rights to compensation.

Hospital Records.

The Board believes that certified copies of hospital records should be admissible in evidence before the Board, without making it necessary for the parties to go to the trouble and expense of summonsing the custodian of the record who, in practice, does nothing but read the record without comment.

Dependency of Kindred.

Under the act as now interpreted dependents other than those conclusively presumed to be dependent must be either members of the deceased employee's family or next of kin. These latter words have been given the limited meaning required by the probate practice. The Board feels that they may well be extended in meaning to cover any blood relations who are totally or partially dependent upon the deceased; and this result will be accomplished by legislation, changing the words "next of kin" to "kindred."

Loaned Servant.

The law relative to the status of an employee hired by one man, to whom he looks for his wages, and temporarily doing work for another's immediate benefit, is far from clear. The Board feels that it is highly desirable to make it more certain that the employee who receives an injury while working shall receive compensation and not be defeated because the employer to whom he is temporarily loaned is not covered by insurance under the act.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The report of the medical department for the year is submitted in this chapter to indicate the scope of the work for the period, and to call attention to certain phases of the compensation law medically of interest. The department is directed by the medical adviser,[1] whose duties as outlined in a previous annual report are here quoted.

> The duties of the medical adviser embrace the systematization of all the vast amount of medical information required under the Workmen's Compensation Act; advice with reference to all medical problems; supervision over the work of impartial examining physicians; the direction of expert help and testimony in certain exceptional cases; the outlining of the essential medical facts required to decide whether disputed non-fatal and fatal cases are covered by the law; and the preparation of such cases impartially for hearing in order that the provisions of the act may be made effective speedily and with the least possible cost and annoyance to the parties at interest.

The attempt is not here made to state the amount of work of the various kinds indicated above, as in most instances this would require the keeping of records that are not considered necessary in the operation of the department. There is value, however, in giving some consideration to the number and cost of impartial examinations for the year, and in indicating the amount of money expended under the provisions of the compensation law on account of medical and hospital treatment furnished to injured employees. Consideration of the number of medical bills on which disputes arose for adjudication likewise is interesting and valuable.

The important part played under the act in the work of providing medical treatment for injured employees is indicated by the following figures. In the year ending June 30, 1918, the cost of medical treatment paid by insurance companies was $1,019,518.84. As compared with the total cost of benefits on account of fatal cases, non-fatal cases, and medical attention, the amount expended on account of this latter type of benefits represented 21.9 per cent of the total. In this same period there were 86,387 injured employees who received medical or hospital treatment. Of this number, 65,544 cases required the payment of no benefits other than medical, and in 20,843 cases the employees received in addition to medical treatment weekly benefits on account of disability. By these figures alone the magnitude of the medical problem under the compensation law is fairly well indicated. In addition to the treatment of employees, rendered for the purpose of restoring them as speedily as possible to the ranks of industry, there are necessarily many other questions of a practical nature that arise in connection with the adequacy of the treatment provided, the reasonableness of the bills submitted on account of the treatment, additional treatment furnished beyond the period of two weeks in unusual cases, the ability of the employee to return to work, and many others, all of which require action in one form or another on the part of the medical department.

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[1] Francis D. Donoghue, M.D.

The appointment of impartial physicians under the provisions of the compensation law is authorized by section 8 of Part III of the act. This reads as follows: —

> The industrial accident board or any member thereof may appoint a duly qualified impartial physician to examine the injured employee and to report. The fee for this service shall be five dollars and travelling expenses, but the board may allow additional reasonable amounts in extraordinary cases, and the association shall reimburse the board for the amount so paid. The report of the physician shall be admissible as evidence in any proceeding before the industrial accident board, . . . provided that the employee and the insurer have seasonably been furnished with copies thereof.

In the year ending Nov. 30, 1918 (on the basis of the financial year rather than the administrative year ending June 30), the cost of impartial examinations was $16,143.08. In addition to this cost, $1,213.04 was paid on account of hospital records and testimony at hearings. In the same period there were 2,648 impartial examinations.

The following table shows the distribution of these examinations by months: —

Distribution of Impartial Examinations by Months.

Months.	Number of Examinations.
December, 1917,	202
January, 1918,	217
February,	197
March,	239
April,	359
May,	240
June,	285
July,	235
August,	180
September,	168
October,	185
November,	141
Total,	2,648

The total number of impartial examinations represents approximately 9 per cent of weekly compensation benefit cases as reported to the Board by insurance companies.

In this distribution the lowest number of examinations made in any month occurred in November, when 141 cases were examined. The highest number occurred in April, with 359 cases. Counting twenty-six days as the average number of working days per month, the average daily range of examinations is approximately between 5 and 13 cases.

The work of advising the Board on the appointment of impartial physicians is a duty of the medical adviser, for the purpose of having a uniform system based on expert knowledge of the requirements of the different cases that arise, and to permit of the selection and training of physicians in a manner that will insure impartial examinations and reports according to the technical requirements of the compensation law. As far as possible, also, examiners are assigned to cases according to geographical proximity to the residences of injured employees. In some instances cases are of such nature that it becomes necessary for them to report for examination in Boston or in some other large center where the facilities for examination are better than in the immediate locality where the employee resides. When this action is necessary, or advisable, the expenses of the employee incident to the trip are paid by the insurance company. In all cases the aim in selecting physicians is to provide a man whose training and experience fit him to examine and report expertly according to the special features involved in the case, not only as to past disability but as to future treatment.

To indicate in part the scope of the impartial examining field, the following tabulation shows the range of specialties covered by physicians who have been appointed by the Board to make examinations: —

Impartial Examiners by Specialties.

SPECIALTIES.	Number.
General, or unspecified,	167
Medical,	17
Surgical,	32
Surgical and medical,	1
Orthopedic,	23
X-ray,	13
X-ray and medical,	1
X-ray and orthopedic,	1
Pathological,	3
Dental,	2
Genito-urinary,	3
Nerve,	13
Skin,	6
Eye,	30
Ear,	2
Nose,	1
Eye and nerve,	6
Eye and ear,	1
Eye, ear, and nose,	2
Eye, ear, nose, and throat,	2
Ear, nose, and throat,	8
Laboratory man,	1
Total,	335

The foregoing distribution is not inflexible, and is subject to some change from time to time, with the addition or withdrawal of physicians in this type of work. The list indicates for any given period of time the approximate number of physicians available for examinations, and in general the range and type of cases covered. From another point of view, also, there is shown below the geographical location of the impartial physicians based on the number used in the preceding grouping.

Distribution of Impartial Examiners by Cities and Towns.

City or Town.	Number.
Boston,	69
Worcester,	26
Springfield,	21
Fall River,	16
Lowell,	12
Pittsfield,	12
New Bedford,	10
Brockton,	10
Holyoke,	10
Northampton,	10
Lawrence,	8
Salem,	8
Haverhill,	7
Fitchburg,	7
Taunton,	7
Gardner,	6
Greenfield,	5
Lynn,	5
Gloucester,	4
North Adams,	4
Newburyport,	4
Milford,	4
Plymouth,	4
Quincy,	3
Attleboro,	3
Great Barrington,	3
Chicopee,	2
Beverly,	2
Peabody,	2
Westfield,	2
Framingham,	2
Webster,	2
Danvers,	2
Natick,	2
Palmer,	2
Ware,	2
Concord,	2
Provincetown,	2
Lenox,	2
Cambridge,	1
Leominster,	1
Woburn,	1
Marlborough,	1
Methuen,	1
Adams,	1
Clinton,	1
Wakefield,	1
Winthrop,	1
Dedham,	1
Norwood,	1
Winchester,	1
Easthampton,	1
Amesbury,	1
Montague,	1
Whitman,	1
Rockland,	1
Ipswich,	1
Canton,	1
Amherst,	1
Orange,	1
Lee,	1
Warren,	1
Williamstown,	1
Barre,	1
Nantucket,	1
North Brookfield,	1
Georgetown,	1
Duxbury,	1
Oak Bluffs,	1
Orleans,	1
Total,	335

The range of territory covered by this tabulation is greater than that indicated because of the fact that in some cities or towns, although there is no impartial physician, there is in many instances at least one in the neighboring city or town. Furthermore, if the need should arise, it would be possible to appoint more physicians in sections that appear now in one respect not to be covered. The tabulation indicates the needs that have so far arisen in connection with assigning cases for impartial examination by cities and towns. As a rule, the physician appointed is one who previously had no connection with the case, either in the matter of treatment or by being in the employment of the interested insurance company. Now and then there is some difficulty in smaller places in assigning a physician, due to these factors. All the larger industrial centers are very well covered, and many of the smaller industrial localities are, in proportion to their needs, likewise included. Based on the total population of the State, more than 70 per cent of the inhabitants have impartial physicians within the city or town boundaries, and a still greater proportion if we should add to this number the population in adjacent localities.

In connection with the assignment of impartial physicians according to the nature of the case and location, there may be some interest to be attached to a brief statement to indicate the process by which the impartial reports are handled at the office. Upon receipt of impartial reports these are in all cases first read by the medical adviser, to make certain that the report properly covers the necessary points involved in the case. Copies are then made and sent to the employees, insurance companies, and, in some instances, to other persons who have a direct interest in the case. The impartial examination is not related in any way to the examinations which the insurance company is permitted by law to have performed in its own behalf by a physician appointed outside the jurisdiction of the Board. The impartial examination is to assist the Board and the interested parties in obtaining reliable medical opinions which under the law have the weight of being entirely separated from any direct interest either in behalf of the employee or the insurance company.

In addition to the impartial examination arranged on the basis just considered, by the request of the Board, and for the benefit of the Board or a member, the medical adviser makes examinations in special cases, and renders opinions for administrative guidance. Every insured fatal case that comes to the attention of the Board through the accident report, or otherwise, is referred to the medical department in order that all necessary steps may be taken to procure proper and adequate records, such as hospital reports, statements of physicians, and copies of autopsy reports when these have been made. Informal opinions are stated in these cases to indicate the probable connection between injury and death. Opinions are given, also, on the records in cases in which there is a possible question of additional compensation on account of amputations, reduction in vision to one-tenth of normal, or injuries such as to render permanently incapable of use members of the body, such as arms, legs, fingers, toes, or phalanges.

Another important function of this department here briefly described is the action taken upon disputed medical bills. In case of dispute, although the physician has the right to have a formal hearing, the practice in general is to endeavor to adjust the matter if possible on the basis of an informal opinion by the Board based on the records in the case. In such cases the attending physician or the hospital is requested to submit a copy of the bill in dispute, and to fill out a form set of questions describing the nature of the case and the treatment given. With this information and the other records in the case, an informal opinion is given as to the reasonableness of the bill on an industrial basis. Many cases are settled in this fair and impartial manner, although neither side is thereby prejudiced from having a formal hearing and decision based on the evidence submitted. Considering the magnitude of the medical problem under the act this method has given good results, both from the point of view of adjudications made and the amount of time saved the interested parties. The method has further value in that it is educational to a certain degree, and thereby in the long run should operate to reduce the number of disputed bills.

In the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, there were indexed 782 disputed medical bills upon which opinions were rendered. In some of these cases hearings ultimately became necessary. In the preceding year there were 842 cases indexed on this same basis, indicating a reduction of 60 cases in the year Dec. 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918.

The foregoing considerations indicate in part the work of the medical department. Obviously there is other detailed work, but the object of this chapter is to indicate rather the general scope of the medical work of the Board, and to consider some of the prominent principles used in the guidance of medical policy. In the balance of this chapter consideration is given to phases of the provision for medical attention in connection with the basis of charges, and unusual cases in which medical and hospital treatment may be provided beyond the period of two weeks.

Medical treatment under the Compensation Act is covered by the provision of section 5 of Part II, and reads as follows: —

> During the first two weeks after the injury, and, if the employee is not immediately incapacitated thereby from earning full wages, then from the time of such incapacity, and in unusual cases, in the discretion of the board, for a longer period, the association shall furnish adequate and reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines, when they are needed. The employee shall have the right to select a physician other than the one provided by the association, and in case he shall be treated by a physician of his own selection, or whether in case of emergency, or for other justifiable cause, a physician other than the one provided by the association is called in to treat the injured employee, the reasonable cost of his services shall be paid by the association, subject to the approval of the industrial accident board. Such approval shall be granted only if the board finds that the employee was so treated by such physician, or that there was such emergency or justifiable cause, and in all cases that the services were adequate and reasonable and the charges reasonable.

In passing upon questions involving the reasonableness of medical bills the general basis used for guidance is that fees must be on an industrial basis. There is no fixed fee schedule, but each case is considered on its individual merits, on an industrial basis as stated, and with regard to the average minimum practice of the locality in which the service is rendered.

In connection with this general principle there is involved another to the effect that charges must not be discriminatory.

This is well illustrated in a formal decision rendered by the full Board in the case of Edward Pecord–Holyoke City Hospital *v.* Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. In this case the question at issue was related to the charges made by the hospital on ward cases at one weekly rate when the bill was to be paid by an employee as an individual, and at a higher rate when the bill was to be submitted to an insurance company. The finding made by the Board in this case was as follows: —

> The question raised in the present case and the issues presented thereby have been passed upon on several occasions by this Board. The general finding which has been made by this Board in cases involving the proper and reasonable fee for insurers to pay for hospital treatment of injured employees who are under the act has been that the insurer should pay the general ward rate charged to general patients treated in the hospital who are able to and do pay hospital charges. The Board is not prepared to dispute the proposition advanced by the witness for the hospital in the present case, that the actual cost of taking care of a patient may be greater than this charge, and this statement has been made in other cases, but the Board has felt and still feels that the injured employee who goes to the hospital goes there as a member of the public, and that the bill which should be paid for his treatment is and should be the bill which would be charged him as a member of the public.
>
> The present hospital, as in other cases where this ruling has been made, is a public charitable institution maintained in part by contributions of a public character, and is not expected to be and is not entirely self-supporting. We feel that no discrimination should be made either for or against the insurer, who may also be considered a member of the public in the matter of the charge made. In the last analysis it is fair to assume that if a larger amount were to be charged to the insurers this would be speedily reflected in the premium charged, and the expense would again come back to where it now rests, to wit, upon the public. It has seemed, therefore, right and proper to this Board to cleave to the rule laid down of no discrimination.

This finding is in conformity with the Board's fundamental principle that all medical and hospital charges should be non-discriminatory. The historical development of the adjudication of disputed medical and hospital bills under the act on the question of what constitutes a reasonable charge and service indicates that this principle in its application to many varying sets of facts is practical and necessary. Only by some guiding rule of this nature can uniform justice be rendered to employees, physicians, and insurers, whose interests in the last analysis, due to the operation of the cost of insurance through the processes of industry, are very closely related to the public economic welfare.

Another important and at times perplexing question with relation to medical attention is what constitutes an unusual case requiring the payment of medical and hospital bills beyond the statutory period of two weeks. The reasoning of the Industrial Accident Board for the consideration and determination of this question in each individual case according to the evidence is epitomized in the following extract from the case of John Brady, Brockton Hospital, Dr. Barrett *v.* U. S. Casualty Company: —

> The only case in which the question as to the right of a physician to the payment of his bill for a longer period than two weeks was before the Supreme Judicial Court in this Commonwealth is Huxen's Case, 226 Mass. 292. In that case the court said: "It is not in an ordinary case requiring longer medical attendance that the discretion of the Board may be exercised to charge this attendance to the expense of the insurer. It is only in unusual cases that they may do so. There would be grave doubt whether a case where the employee is able to go from his home in Cambridge to an office in Boston could be so unusual as to be within the purview of the act."
>
> The word "unusual" is defined as follows: —
>
> "Of a character, number or size not usually met with; uncommon; infrequent; rare." (Standard Dictionary of the English Language, Funk & Wagnalls.)
>
> "Not usual; uncommon; rare." (Webster's Dictionary.)
>
> "Not usual; not frequent; not common; rare; strange." (Century Dictionary.)
>
> The evidence shows that this case is unusual; that it is a case out of the common run of cases, in view of the nature of the injury and the complications following such injury. The usual case and the usual personal injury arising out of the employment are those cases and injuries which require ordinary medical treatment and care, and go along uneventfully to their termination, and they may or may not require treatment for a longer period than two weeks. These cases are not within the discretion of the Board to allow further medical and hospital fees after the first two weeks. A case may be unusual because the nature of the injury, its particular location and its extensiveness necessarily entail a prolonged disability; that is, longer than the usual. It may be unusual because of any interruption of convalescence of such a nature as not to occur com-

monly in that particular class of cases, and because it is likely, unless specially treated, to jeopardize the probability of a speedy recovery from a medical standpoint and the employee's early restoration to his position as a wage earner. The employee's status with reference to his support of others is a factor which may be taken into consideration in determining whether a case is unusual. Under the usual classification will come so-called minor injuries, minor amputations, uncomplicated by sepsis, and all injuries of a minor type which do not require, as a result of such injuries or complications following them, the services of specialists, special nursing, and hospital care. Under the unusual case classification may come major injuries, compound fractures, injuries followed by sepsis, some major amputations and operations, serious pelvic and back injuries, and injuries requiring special apparatus or the services of specialists.

This was a very serious injury; the employee was in a critical condition; the stitches pulled out, and a secondary operation was necessary. The report of the injury shows that the employee had a dependent mother. It was a case that required hospital care and attention if the man was to recover at all, and particularly if he was to be restored once more to any degree of efficiency.

These two cases indicate fundamental reasoning on the provisions for medical treatment in two respects. Guidance is furnished for considering medical and hospital bills as to their reasonableness on the basis of similar charge for similar services, and as to what constitutes an unusual case requiring the payment by the insurance company of a bill rendered for treatment beyond two weeks. The decisions are not unduly restrictive, but permit the adjudication of each case on its individual merits according to the evidence. On the other hand, the principles are stated with a sufficient degree of clarity to indicate in general the scope and basis upon which fees for service should be fixed.

Experience has shown that in the application of these rules on a basis of uniform justice, the medical provisions of the act have been administered equitable in behalf of all persons directly concerned, and consequently in a manner best to subserve the general welfare of the community. The employee is entitled to adequate medical treatment. The cost should be reasonable and on an industrial basis. The employee should be returned to industry as promptly as possible, both for the sake of himself and family, and for the economic saving due to industry. The physician and hospital, in return for the direct and social service rendered, should be compensated on a fair basis within the scope contemplated by the provisions of the compensation law. The insurance company must, for the welfare of the employee and industry, furnish adequate treatment, and pay the reasonable cost as defined. As the agency through whom the insurance premium is collected, and through whom losses are paid, the insurance company must likewise be protected against disbursing more than is contemplated by the law. This protection is not directly in behalf of the company, which is only a medium of service, but for the protection of the consuming public.

To test the adequacy of treatment is very difficult without knowing all the varying relations of medical and personal history in each case. Even if these facts were known, the classification of the material for a large volume of experience would be extremely complex in its arrangement and interpretation. Studies of groups of typical cases involving specified and well-defined conditions of disabilities, and the consequent period of incapacity and functional impairment, may be made with advantage. The entire experience may be studied with reference to extent of injury and period of incapacity. These things, however, will indicate only existent facts on a group of accident experience which, if only a year old, nevertheless must be considered largely on an historical basis. To reach ahead and improve the service, to reduce the severity of injuries and period of incapacity, action must come from within the medical profession, from the medical schools, and from those in a position to increase existing hospital facilities and to extend the general hospital system to a still greater degree of utility.

In some States supervision and inspection by the industrial commissions have led to classification by degree of efficiency, but in this State the Accident Board has relied upon the medical profession to make studies of its own methods and practices, and to continue to improve in accordance with the best traditions and experience of the science.

DEPENDENCY IN FATAL CASES NOT INSURED UNDER THE ACT, JULY 1, 1917, TO JUNE 30, 1918.

In connection with the consideration given to the subject of industrial injuries under the compensation law, and the payment of compensation to injured employees in non-fatal cases and to their dependents in fatal cases, there is interest and importance to be attached to the cases of industrial injury in which there is no insurance under the provisions of the act. In the period here under consideration there were 6,437 cases both fatal and non-fatal in which the injured employees were not insured under the provisions of the compensation law. In such cases no compensation would be due, and whatever relief the employee or the dependents might receive would be through voluntary settlement by agreement, or through suit. The purpose of this chapter is not to make a study of the entire uninsured experience with reference to payments, but to take a cross section covering fatal cases in which on the average the economic distress incident to the decease of the wage earner is very strongly felt, and the results of which are more dependably measurable because of the fairly well-fixed schedule of payments due in fatal cases under the provisions of the law, and in which there is not the difficulty of obtaining information upon which to base a conclusion as to the seriousness of non-fatal injuries and the resultant period of incapacity. In a death case we know that the wage-earning ability has ceased definitely, and given facts as to the condition of dependency, we are able to draw comparisons as to the amount paid in settlement, if any, and what would have been due under the act in similar cases.

For the purpose of obtaining information with reference to the circumstances of fatal cases in which the employee was not insured under the compensation law, questionnaires were sent to the dependents or to other persons with knowledge of the cases, asking for the return of answers to a few questions. The results of this collection of material are tabulated in Table X, printed in the Appendix of the report. Information is shown in detail, when the facts were available, under the following headings: —

Report number.
Industry.
Occupation.
Age.
Wage.
Amount payable in analogous cases under the act.
Dependents.
Settlement.
Financial condition.

The group of cases covered in this table represents experience in 60 cases. The analysis here given refers to some of the more important facts shown by the table, and for greater detail the information should be obtained from the Appendix.

The following table indicates the industries in which cases of this nature occurred: —

Distribution of Uninsured Cases by Industries.

INDUSTRY.	Number of Cases.
Steam railroads,	42
Contractors,	2
Express companies,	2
Telephone,	2
Water transportation,	2
Agriculture,	1
Jobbers of dusters and brushes,	1
Manufacturers of cotton machinery,	1
Manufacturers of gunpowder,	1
Manufacturers of rubber,	1
Manufacturers of tires,	1
Street railways,	1
Tanners and belt makers,	1
Granite cutting,	1
Taxicab transportation,	1
Total,	60

From the preceding figures the outstanding feature is the large proportion of injuries concentrated under steam railroads. Of the 60 cases, 42 occurred in this industry. This represents 70 per cent of the total. The other cases are scattered as indicated.

Based on the records in the 60 cases here considered, the average age of the deceased employees at the time of the injury was thirty-nine years. The average age in the preceding year on a similar study was, also, just the same, namely, thirty-nine years. The average wage of the group of cases was $18.92. This figure is based on the wages of the injured employees at the time of death as stated on the reports filed at this office.

Under the column showing the amount payable under the act in analogous cases, the provisions of the compensation law with reference to the payment of compensation on account of dependency or for burial expenses, if there was no dependency, were applied to the facts in the cases here being studied. Out of the total of 60 cases there were 59 in which the information was sufficient to determine this point. In the other case this figure could not be accurately determined on the state of the records at the time of the tabulation. Based on 59 cases, there were 39 in which dependency was total, 1 in which dependency was partial, and 19 in which there was no dependency. In 38 cases of total dependency the amount due under the act would have been $4,000, and in 1 case, $3,600. In the case of partial dependency there would have been payable $2,000. In the 19 cases in which there was no dependency the maximum amount payable would be $100 on account of funeral expenses. The total amount of compensation that would have been due on these cases if insured was $159,500. The amount actually paid on known adjustments at the time of this study was $13,599.50. This represents 9.8 per cent of what would have been payable. Even if there are some additional payments made, the element of delay is a factor of importance in such cases, and the figures given show the conditions of settlements at least nine months after the occurrence of the injury, so that the conclusions to be drawn are fairly indicative of conditions in such cases.

From another point of view there is interest to be attached in comparing the cases in which settlements were actually reached with the payments that would have been due under the act in the identical cases. In each case in which a settlement was made the condition of dependency was total, as shown below.

Amounts of Settlements made, and Corresponding Amount payable if under the Act.

AMOUNT PAYABLE UNDER ACT.	Settlement made.	AMOUNT PAYABLE UNDER ACT.	Settlement made.
$4,000, ...	$500 00	$4,000, ...	$1,000 00
4,000, ...	300 00	4,000, ...	99 50
4,000, ...	3,000 00	4,000, ...	2,000 00
4,000, ...	2,800 00	4,000, ...	350 00
4,000, ...	950 00	$40,000, ...	$13,599 50
4,000, ...	2,600 00		

No special analysis of this information is necessary, as the figures indicate quite clearly that there is no consistent relation between the condition of dependency as defined under the compensation law and the amount of the settlements outside the provisions of the act. Thus, in addition to the cases in which no settlements have been made, even in those in which payments were made as indicated, the margin of difference between this and what would have been payable under the compensation schedule is appreciably wide.

Facts with reference to the number of dependents, if any, and the family relationship to the deceased, also, are valuable for the purpose of indicating the scope of this problem and upon whom the direct burden incident to the death of the wage earner falls.

Analysis of Dependency in Uninsured Cases.

DEPENDENTS.	Number of Cases.	DEPENDENTS.	Number of Cases.
Widow only, ...	12	Widow and ? children, . .	1
Widow and 1 child, . . .	6	Six children, ...	1
Widow and 2 children, . .	7	Two children, ...	1
Widow and 3 children, . .	4	One child, ...	1
Widow and 4 children, . .	2	Other types of dependency, .	1
Widow and 5 children, . .	1	No dependency, ...	19
Widow and 7 children, . .	1	Dependency facts not known, .	1
Widow and 9 children, . .	1	Total, ...	60

In the 59 cases in which information was available on the question of dependency, there were 12 in which widows alone survived; in 24 cases widows and children were left dependent; in 3 cases children were left with no surviving parents; and in 1 case, a mother, sisters and brothers were left; and in 19 cases there was no dependency.

In the last column given in Table X, in the Appendix of the report, is stated information with reference to the financial condition of the dependents in the cases in which facts on this question were obtained. In more than half the cases no returns were made on this part of the schedule, and obviously there are several difficulties met in obtaining this type of information on an accurate basis unless special outside investigations are made, and this course of action does not appear to be warranted under the scope of the Board's activities. Based on the enumeration of widows and children, the assumption is fairly certain to be true that there is considerable hardship entailed in most of these cases, and this is still further indicated in general by the statements made in the cases in which replies to the inquiries were made.

Information similar in scope to that given in this chapter has been printed in each annual report since the law first went into effect. This group of cases emphasizes at least one important fact. We have each year cases of this nature in which the dependents receive nothing, or at best only inadequate sums, whereas in the insured cases the dependents receive an amount which in most cases works out equitably in fulfilling the principles of readjustment contemplated by the compensation principle. Every condition practically operates to condemn that part of the system not covered by insurance under the compensation law.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries, and Cases insured, not insured, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

INDUSTRIES.	Total Cases.	Insured.	Not insured.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Ice Harvesting.	**488**	**461**	**27**
Agriculture,	198	193	5
Forestry,	124	118	6
Animal husbandry,	18	17	1
Ice harvesting,	148	133	15
Extraction of Minerals.	**283**	**281**	**2**
Quarrying,	283	281	2
Building Trades.	**5,282**	**5,271**	**11**
Building and hand trades,	5,282	5,271	11
Chemical and Allied Products.	**1,532**	**1,527**	**5**
Fertilizer makers,	104	104	–
Paint makers,	40	40	–
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	659	657	2
Soap makers,	140	139	1
Other chemical workers,	589	587	2
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	**513**	**511**	**2**
Brickmakers,	89	89	–
Potteries,	24	24	–
Tile makers,	18	18	–
Glass makers, workers,	57	57	–
Terra-cotta workers,	1	1	–
Lime, cement, and gypsum,	107	106	1
Marble and stone cutters,	217	216	1
Clothing.	**302**	**298**	**4**
Clothing makers,	212	209	3
Corset makers,	36	36	–
Glove makers,	3	2	1
Hat makers (wool or felt),	20	20	–
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers,	31	31	–
Food and Kindred Products.	**2,127**	**2,123**	**4**
Bakeries,	440	440	–
Butter and cheese makers,	7	7	–
Candy,	460	460	–
Fish curers and packers,	214	213	1
Flour and grain mills,	11	11	–
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, and preservers,	14	14	–
Slaughter and packing houses,	493	490	3
Sugar makers and refiners,	132	132	–
Other food preparers,	356	356	–
Iron and Steel and their Products.	**16,233**	**15,414**	**819**
Agricultural implements,	64	64	–
Automobile factories,	514	512	2
Car and railroad shops,	177	175	2
Foundries and metal working,	8,774	7,973	801
Iron and steel mills,	600	599	1
Ship and boat building,	2,109	2,109	–
Wagons and carriages,	59	59	–
Other iron and steel workers,	3,936	3,923	13

TABLE I. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries, and Cases insured, not insured, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Cases.	Insured.	Not insured.
Leather and its Finished Products.	**4,428**	**4,326**	**102**
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	70	70	–
Leather belt, leather case, pocketbook makers,	173	147	26
Shoes,	3,066	3,010	56
Tanneries,	1,106	1,086	20
Trunk makers,	13	13	–
Liquors and Beverages.	**506**	**502**	**4**
Breweries,	364	360	4
Distilleries,	20	20	–
Other liquor and beverage workers,	122	122	–
Lumber and its Re-manufacture.	**2,256**	**2,252**	**4**
Box makers (wood),	586	586	–
Furniture,	577	577	–
Pianos and organs,	191	189	2
Saw and planing mills,	187	187	–
Other woodworkers,	715	713	2
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	**1,406**	**1,296**	**110**
Brass mills,	305	305	–
Clock factories,	16	13	3
Copper factories,	111	111	–
Gold and silver workers,	100	100	–
Jewelry factories,	163	162	1
Lead and zinc factories,	38	38	–
Tin-plate factories,	103	73	30
Watch factories,	87	12	75
Other metal workers,	391	390	1
Brass and copper mills,	92	92	–
Paper.	**1,858**	**1,856**	**2**
Box makers (paper),	209	208	1
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	140	140	–
Paper mills,	1,283	1,282	1
Pulp mills,	53	53	–
Other papers,	173	173	–
Printing and Bookbinding.	**667**	**651**	**16**
Printing and publishing establishments,	667	651	16
Textiles.	**12,900**	**12,769**	**131**
Carpet mills,	202	202	–
Cotton mills,	7,074	6,954	120
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	583	583	–
Hemp and jute mills,	208	208	–
Knitting mills,	405	405	–
Lace and embroidery workers,	6	6	–
Linen mills,	106	106	–
Print workers,	293	293	–
Rope and cordage factories,	173	173	–
Sail, awning, and tent makers,	23	23	–
Silk mills,	173	173	–
Woolen and worsted mills,	2,953	2,946	7
Not specified textile workers,	701	697	4
Miscellaneous Industries.	**7,315**	**6,935**	**380**
Broom and brush makers,	32	31	1
Button makers,	87	87	–
Cigars,	30	23	7
Electric light and power companies,	496	494	2
Electrical supplies,	2,277	2,275	2
Gas works,	503	280	223
Oil works,	27	27	–
Rubber factories,	1,787	1,652	135
Straw workers,	19	19	–
Tobacco,	5	5	–
Turpentine distillers,	1	1	–
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	1,080	1,074	6

TABLE I. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries, and Cases insured, not insured, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Total Cases.	Insured.	Not insured.
Miscellaneous Industries — *Con.*			
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	787	784	3
Gas and electric companies,	184	183	1
Water Transportation.	**977**	**616**	**361**
Water transportation,	977	616	361
Road, Street, and Bridge Transportation.	**8,500**	**5,112**	**3,388**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, sewers, etc.,	1,743	1,616	127
Livery stables,	118	118	–
Truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies, etc.,	1,779	1,764	15
Street railways,	1,804	1,614	190
Steam railroads,	3,056	–	3,056
Express Companies.	**851**	**247**	**604**
Express companies,	851	247	604
Telegraph and Telephone.	**311**	**20**	**291**
Telegraph and telephone,	311	20	291
Miscellaneous Transportation.	**87**	**70**	**17**
Other persons in transportation,	87	70	17
Trade.	**6,947**	**6,840**	**107**
Banking and brokerage,	30	30	–
Insurance,	64	61	3
Real estate,	227	226	1
Wholesale and retail trade,	6,083	5,985	98
Elevators,	2	2	–
Stockyards,	8	8	–
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	349	349	–
Other persons in trade,	183	178	5
Clerical assistants (industry, business, or profession not specified),	1	1	–
Professional Service.	**344**	**308**	**36**
Professional service (all kinds),	344	308	36
Domestic and Personal Service.	**1,392**	**1,382**	**10**
Occupations not in industries,	1,165	1,155	10
Laundries and laundry work,	227	227	–
Totals,	77,505	71,068	6,437

TABLE II. — *Insurance Transactions under the Act, filed by Insurance Companies on Injuries reported for the Year, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

Number of Employees.

Number of employees who received medical services only,	65,544
Number of employees who received compensation only,	6,206
Number of employees who received both medical services and compensation,	20,843
Number of employees who required neither the payment of compensation nor medical expense,	69,332
Number of fatal cases with persons totally dependent,	228
Number of fatal cases with persons partially dependent,	64
Number of fatal cases with no dependency,	51
Total benefit cases,	92,936
Total cases reported without benefits,	69,332
Total cases reported to insurance companies,	162,268

Payments made and Outstanding Payments computed Aug. 31, 1918.

Medical: —			
Paid,		$841,035 86	
Outstanding,		178,482 98	
			$1,019,518 84
Fatal with total dependency: —			
Paid,	$67,598 92		
Outstanding,	702,247 18		
		$769,846 10	
Fatal with partial dependency: —			
Paid,	$17,799 42		
Outstanding,	70,854 17		
		88,653 59	
Fatal with no dependency: —			
Paid,	$2,782 31		
Outstanding,	8,900 00		
		11,682 31	
			870,182 00
Non-fatal: —			
Paid,		$1,820,415 07	
Outstanding,		937,399 50	
			2,757,814 57
Totals: —			
Paid,		$2,749,631 58	
Outstanding,		1,897,883 83	
			$4,647,515 41

TABLE III. — *Frequency of Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.													
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.									
					1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	Over 4 to 8 Weeks.	Over 8 to 13 Weeks.	Over 13 to 26 Weeks.	Over 26 to 52 Weeks.	Over 1 Year.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Ice Harvesting.	**488**	**7**	-	**14**	**58**	**110**	**39**	**42**	**82**	**72**	**30**	**21**	**11**	**2**
Agriculture,	198	5	-	5	23	45	18	21	40	20	8	8	5	-
Forestry,	124	1	-	9	8	28	12	7	18	25	9	2	4	1
Animal husbandry,	18	-	-	-	4	3	1	2	2	4	2	-	-	-
Ice harvesting,	148	1	-	-	23	34	8	12	22	23	11	11	2	1
Extraction of Minerals.	**283**	**2**	-	**8**	**56**	**87**	**21**	**11**	**38**	**33**	**10**	**10**	**4**	**3**
Quarrying,	283	2	-	8	56	87	21	11	38	33	10	10	4	3
Building Trades.	**5,282**	**48**	**5**	**77**	**969**	**1,292**	**371**	**299**	**832**	**750**	**314**	**198**	**89**	**38**
Building and hand trades,	5,282	48	5	77	969	1,292	371	299	832	750	314	198	89	38
Chemical and Allied Products.	**1,532**	**13**	**1**	**52**	**229**	**444**	**158**	**91**	**250**	**191**	**66**	**30**	**6**	**1**
Fertilizer makers,	104	3	-	2	8	39	12	5	8	17	7	1	1	1
Paint makers,	40	1	1	1	8	8	4	2	5	7	2	1	-	-
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	659	3	-	25	105	197	83	47	103	56	26	11	3	-
Soap makers,	140	1	-	3	18	34	18	2	21	25	13	5	-	-
Other chemical workers,	589	5	-	21	90	166	41	35	113	86	18	12	2	-
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	**513**	**7**	-	**10**	**71**	**131**	**43**	**42**	**90**	**69**	**25**	**16**	**7**	**2**
Brick makers,	89	-	-	1	12	23	8	6	15	16	6	2	-	-
Potteries,	24	-	-	1	5	4	2	4	5	2	-	1	-	-
Tile makers,	18	-	-	-	1	5	3	2	6	1	-	-	-	-
Glass makers, workers,	57	1	-	1	11	15	6	5	12	5	1	-	-	-
Terra-cotta workers,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lime, cement, and gypsum,	107	1	-	1	18	40	13	12	11	6	4	1	-	-
Marble and stone cutters,	217	5	-	6	24	43	11	13	41	39	14	12	7	2

TABLE III. — *Frequency of Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.													
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.									
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	Over 4 to 8 Weeks.	Over 8 to 13 Weeks.	Over 13 to 26 Weeks.	Over 26 to 52 Weeks.	Over 1 Year.
Clothing.	**302**	**3**	–	**2**	**57**	**78**	**29**	**24**	**50**	**35**	**14**	**8**	**1**	**1**
Clothing makers,	212	3	–	2	40	54	17	17	36	28	5	8	1	1
Corset makers,	36	–	–	–	6	11	5	3	5	2	4	–	–	–
Glove makers,	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hat makers (wool or felt),	20	–	–	–	4	5	4	1	3	2	1	–	–	–
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers,	31	–	–	–	7	8	2	2	5	3	4	–	–	–
Food and Kindred Products.	**2,127**	**16**	–	**52**	**323**	**541**	**222**	**141**	**416**	**263**	**84**	**50**	**14**	**5**
Bakeries,	440	10	–	20	51	92	46	18	90	69	25	17	2	–
Butter and cheese makers,	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–
Candy,	460	3	–	14	62	102	49	37	93	61	22	12	4	1
Fish curers and packers,	214	–	–	1	31	57	22	16	42	27	15	3	–	–
Flour and grain mills,	11	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, and preservers,	14	–	–	–	–	6	1	2	1	3	1	–	–	–
Slaughter and packing houses,	493	1	–	6	84	141	51	40	94	54	11	6	2	3
Sugar makers and refiners,	132	–	–	1	27	35	13	7	27	14	3	4	1	–
Other food preparers,	356	2	–	9	67	103	39	21	65	31	5	8	5	1
Iron and Steel and their Products.	**16,233**	**51**	**2**	**476**	**2,725**	**4,206**	**1,448**	**1,435**	**2,866**	**2,026**	**640**	**271**	**72**	**15**
Agricultural implements,	64	1	–	2	13	20	4	4	9	7	4	–	–	–
Automobile factories,	514	2	–	19	75	134	41	57	99	54	23	5	5	–
Car and railroad shops,	177	1	–	7	45	48	12	16	21	20	5	1	1	–
Foundries and metal working,	8,774	16	1	212	1,621	2,446	807	750	1,479	1,009	286	113	28	6
Iron and steel mills,	600	2	–	27	112	155	51	48	106	67	16	13	2	1
Ship and boat building,	2,109	17	1	41	157	408	188	236	473	379	130	61	15	3
Wagons and carriages,	59	–	–	2	13	17	3	5	8	7	2	2	–	–
Other iron and steel workers,	3,936	12	–	166	689	978	342	319	671	483	174	76	21	5

Leather and its Finished Products.	**4,428**	**15**	–	**207**	**725**	**1,135**	**359**	**345**	**772**	**559**	**205**	**82**	**16**	**8**
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	70	–	–	6	10	19	8	3	12	8	3	1	–	–
Leather belt, leather case, and pocketbook makers,	173	–	–	15	18	35	7	15	43	33	5	1	–	1
Shoes,	3,066	8	–	147	493	808	254	233	544	372	139	52	11	5
Tanneries,	1,106	7	–	38	203	271	89	91	172	143	57	28	5	2
Trunk makers,	13	–	–	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	–	–	–
Liquor and Beverages.	**506**	**5**	–	**10**	**75**	**127**	**52**	**37**	**88**	**69**	**24**	**11**	**4**	**4**
Breweries,	364	4	–	9	55	74	29	30	72	55	19	9	4	4
Distilleries,	20	–	–	–	2	7	7	1	2	1	–	–	–	–
Other liquor and beverage workers,	122	1	–	1	18	46	16	6	14	13	5	2	–	–
Lumber and its Re-manufacture.	**2,256**	**8**	–	**167**	**306**	**602**	**202**	**141**	**379**	**304**	**84**	**48**	**13**	**2**
Box makers (wood),	586	4	–	45	89	166	58	29	84	69	24	15	3	–
Furniture,	577	–	–	30	100	177	52	39	76	68	19	13	1	2
Pianos and organs,	191	–	–	15	27	41	24	14	30	33	5	2	–	–
Saw and planing mills,	187	3	–	15	13	37	11	10	40	42	9	3	4	–
Other woodworkers,	715	1	–	62	77	181	57	49	149	92	27	15	5	–
Metal and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	**1,406**	**5**	–	**98**	**233**	**344**	**106**	**120**	**232**	**190**	**46**	**22**	**8**	**2**
Brass mills,	305	–	–	10	57	79	32	18	49	37	14	6	2	1
Clock factories,	16	–	–	–	2	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	–
Copper factories,	111	1	–	1	18	26	8	14	24	15	2	2	–	–
Gold and silver workers,	100	–	–	3	24	22	8	9	18	13	2	–	1	–
Jewelry factories,	163	–	–	12	33	40	7	13	34	18	2	2	2	–
Lead and zinc factories,	38	1	–	2	5	8	2	4	7	8	1	–	–	–
Tin-plate factories,	103	–	–	17	9	24	10	7	11	18	4	2	–	1
Watch factories,	87	–	–	–	17	34	9	10	9	6	2	–	–	–
Other metal workers,	391	3	–	48	59	83	25	31	57	61	17	7	–	–
Brass and copper mills, etc.,	92	–	–	5	9	21	4	13	22	12	1	2	3	–
Paper.	**1,858**	**14**	–	**82**	**260**	**477**	**146**	**167**	**317**	**262**	**72**	**43**	**13**	**5**
Box makers (paper),	209	5	–	15	21	47	17	15	30	37	15	4	3	–
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	140	2	–	6	25	25	9	18	28	16	4	4	3	–
Paper mills,	1,283	7	–	44	189	370	107	119	209	162	39	28	5	4
Pulp mills,	53	–	–	1	3	11	5	2	17	8	4	2	–	–
Other papers,	173	–	–	16	22	24	8	13	33	39	10	5	2	1
Printing and Bookbinding.	**667**	**1**	–	**33**	**102**	**156**	**58**	**42**	**127**	**96**	**32**	**15**	**3**	**2**
Printing and publishing establishments,	667	1	–	33	102	156	58	42	127	96	32	15	3	2

TABLE III. — *Frequency of Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.													
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.									
					1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	Over 4 to 8 Weeks.	Over 8 to 13 Weeks.	Over 13 to 26 Weeks.	Over 26 to 52 Weeks.	Over 1 Year.
Textiles.	**12,900**	**40**	**2**	**427**	**1,760**	**3,281**	**1,040**	**1,081**	**2,237**	**1,850**	**685**	**363**	**95**	**39**
Carpet mills,	202	3	1	4	23	58	20	18	26	27	12	7	1	2
Cotton mills,	7,074	16	1	205	931	1,741	575	608	1,252	1,054	411	216	42	22
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	583	3	–	25	88	142	41	55	85	91	22	20	7	4
Hemp and jute mills,	208	1	–	7	32	66	18	20	38	19	3	2	2	–
Knitting mills,	405	–	–	8	62	122	46	31	51	54	17	7	5	2
Lace and embroidery workers,	6	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Linen mills,	106	–	–	3	18	31	10	10	15	12	4	1	2	–
Print works,	293	–	–	12	23	54	23	17	67	62	17	10	7	1
Rope and cordage factories,	173	–	–	10	20	52	17	16	22	27	6	2	1	–
Sail, awning, and tent makers,	23	–	–	–	5	7	3	1	3	1	3	–	–	–
Silk mills,	173	–	–	7	21	56	8	19	24	18	9	9	2	–
Woolen and worsted mills,	2,953	14	–	113	431	779	219	237	515	392	148	76	22	7
Not specified textile workers,	701	3	–	33	106	170	59	49	139	92	33	12	4	1
Miscellaneous Industries.	**7,315**	**36**	**1**	**193**	**1,259**	**2,046**	**689**	**633**	**1,167**	**842**	**270**	**134**	**35**	**10**
Broom and brush makers,	32	1	–	2	3	7	1	6	4	4	2	2	–	–
Button makers,	87	–	–	1	10	33	10	10	14	5	2	–	2	–
Cigars,	30	–	–	1	8	8	3	5	3	2	–	–	–	–
Electric light and power companies,	496	10	–	6	70	130	54	38	86	55	24	21	1	1
Electrical supplies,	2,277	3	–	50	355	693	242	206	340	254	87	35	10	2
Gas works,	503	4	–	3	112	138	48	57	69	53	11	7	1	–
Oil works,	27	–	–	1	3	9	1	1	5	5	1	1	–	–
Rubber factories,	1,787	6	1	44	298	428	135	150	336	255	79	37	12	6
Straw workers,	19	–	–	–	4	7	1	–	4	3	–	–	–	–
Tobacco,	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–
Turpentine distillers,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	1,080	–	–	46	248	336	112	75	142	87	22	11	1	–
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	787	12	–	36	124	206	68	70	127	89	30	17	7	1
Gas and electric companies,	184	–	–	2	24	50	14	15	37	27	11	3	1	–

Water Transportation.	**977**	**8**	–	**11**	**173**	**279**	**108**	**45**	**152**	**134**	**36**	**21**	**8**	**2**
Water transportation,	977	8	–	11	173	279	108	45	152	134	36	21	8	2
Road, Street, and Bridge Transportation.	**8,500**	**109**	**5**	**116**	**1,317**	**2,200**	**852**	**668**	**1,375**	**1,108**	**391**	**256**	**79**	**24**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, sewers, etc.,	1,743	20	4	38	235	447	136	99	267	267	108	82	29	11
Livery stables,	118	3	–	–	16	23	14	6	20	17	10	8	1	–
Truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies, etc.,	1,779	19	–	26	307	416	174	103	285	270	92	58	22	7
Street railways,	1,804	23	1	30	319	413	148	132	294	260	92	67	19	6
Steam railroads,	3,056	44	–	22	440	901	380	328	509	294	89	41	8	–
Express Companies.	**851**	**3**	–	**7**	**226**	**282**	**97**	**60**	**88**	**60**	**13**	**14**	–	**1**
Express companies,	851	3	–	7	226	282	97	60	88	60	13	14	–	1
Telegraph and Telephone.	**311**	**2**	–	**1**	**56**	**81**	**37**	**28**	**57**	**30**	**14**	**5**	–	–
Telegraph and telephone,	311	2	–	1	56	81	37	28	57	30	14	5	–	–
Miscellaneous Transportation.	**87**	–	–	**3**	**6**	**18**	**7**	**7**	**17**	**14**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**2**
Other persons in transportation,	87	–	–	3	6	18	7	7	17	14	5	6	2	2
Trade.	**6,947**	**38**	–	**95**	**1,223**	**1,846**	**672**	**476**	**1,079**	**906**	**340**	**176**	**73**	**23**
Banking and brokerage,	30	1	–	–	8	5	4	4	5	3	–	–	–	–
Insurance,	64	–	–	–	10	22	6	2	12	4	4	3	–	1
Real estate,	227	4	–	2	24	49	18	10	53	31	13	12	7	4
Wholesale and retail trade,	6,083	28	–	88	1,082	1,615	603	415	939	796	298	146	58	15
Elevators,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Stockyards,	8	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	349	3	–	5	70	97	28	29	45	45	13	8	4	2
Other persons in trade,	183	2	–	–	28	54	12	15	25	27	11	5	3	1
Clerical assistants (industry, business, or profession not specified),	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional Service.	**344**	**1**	–	**14**	**50**	**90**	**42**	**24**	**46**	**44**	**18**	**11**	**1**	**3**
Professional service (all kinds),	344	1	–	14	50	90	42	24	46	44	18	11	1	3
Domestic and Personal Service.	**1,392**	**6**	**1**	**22**	**194**	**337**	**135**	**112**	**228**	**206**	**85**	**34**	**22**	**10**
Occupations not in industries,	1,165	5	1	15	175	279	110	93	184	178	72	29	16	8
Laundries and laundry work,	227	1	–	7	19	58	25	19	44	28	13	5	6	2
Totals,	77,505	438	17	2,177	12,453	20,190	6,933	6,071	12,985	10,113	3,503	1,845	576	204

TABLE IV. — *Severity of Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

INDUSTRIES.	DAYS LOST DUE TO —													
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.									
	Total Days lost.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	Over 4 to 8 Weeks.	Over 8 to 13 Weeks.	Over 13 to 26 Weeks.	Over 26 to 52 Weeks.	Over 1 Year.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Ice Harvesting.	**70,823**	**42,000**	–	**13,950**	**142**	**620**	**362**	**555**	**1,683**	**2,826**	**2,795**	**2,148**	**2,588**	**1,154**
Agriculture,	40,951	30,000	–	5,700	58	253	170	278	798	766	1,159	487	1,282	–
Forestry,	18,247	6,000	–	8,250	20	164	111	95	369	950	635	333	894	426
Animal husbandry,	391	–	–	–	10	12	8	25	44	148	144	–	–	–
Ice harvesting,	11,234	6,000	–	–	54	191	73	157	472	962	857	1,328	412	728
Extraction of Minerals.	**22,362**	**12,000**	–	**3,300**	**146**	**481**	**196**	**138**	**755**	**1,276**	**688**	**1,142**	**994**	**1,246**
Quarrying,	22,362	12,000	–	3,300	146	481	196	138	755	1,276	688	1,142	994	1,246
Building Trades.	**530,474**	**288,000**	**26,000**	**65,237**	**2,448**	**7,074**	**3,413**	**3,855**	**17,674**	**29,921**	**22,542**	**24,940**	**22,644**	**16,726**
Building and hand trades,	530,474	288,000	26,000	65,237	2,448	7,074	3,413	3,855	17,674	29,921	22,542	24,940	22,644	16,726
Chemical and Allied Products.	**151,290**	**78,000**	**6,000**	**38,746**	**564**	**2,447**	**1,458**	**1,158**	**5,136**	**7,429**	**4,750**	**3,697**	**1,524**	**381**
Fertilizer makers,	24,096	18,000	–	3,600	23	212	113	66	146	697	469	100	289	381
Paint makers,	13,034	6,000	6,000	300	20	44	36	25	110	249	138	112	–	–
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	41,433	18,000	–	12,450	255	1,096	770	602	2,148	2,183	1,836	1,368	725	–
Soap makers,	10,612	6,000	–	1,200	46	181	163	25	407	919	942	729	–	–
Other chemical workers,	62,115	30,000	–	21,196	220	914	376	440	2,325	3,381	1,365	1,388	510	–
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	**68,802**	**42,000**	–	**14,141**	**181**	**720**	**402**	**537**	**1,887**	**2,662**	**1,745**	**2,079**	**1,648**	**800**
Brick makers,	2,696	–	–	750	31	125	73	77	315	594	415	316	–	–
Potteries,	1,313	–	–	941	17	26	18	49	106	60	–	96	–	–
Tile makers,	238	–	–	–	2	28	29	24	121	34	–	–	–	–
Glass makers, workers,	11,253	6,000	–	4,500	30	82	53	68	240	205	75	–	–	–
Terra-cotta workers,	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lime, cement, and gypsum,	8,654	6,000	–	1,200	45	214	123	147	219	273	316	117	–	–
Marble and stone cutters,	44,644	30,000	–	6,750	56	241	106	172	886	1,496	939	1,550	1,648	800

Clothing.	**25,141**	**18,000**	–	**900**	**134**	**422**	**269**	**306**	**996**	**1,432**	**955**	**917**	**275**	**535**
Clothing makers,	23,600	18,000	–	900	94	298	157	216	723	1,156	329	917	275	535
Corset makers,	624	–	–	–	13	58	46	39	104	92	272	–	–	–
Glove makers,	42	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21	–	–	–	–	–
Hat makers (wool or felt),	303	–	–	–	10	28	37	14	51	86	77	–	–	–
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers,	572	–	–	–	17	38	19	26	97	98	277	–	–	–
Food and Kindred Products.	**168,828**	**96,000**	–	**28,711**	**819**	**3,012**	**2,031**	**1,782**	**8,855**	**10,215**	**6,028**	**6,283**	**2,915**	**2,177**
Bakeries,	80,387	60,000	–	10,350	133	525	421	232	1,920	2,694	1,775	1,960	377	–
Butter and cheese makers,	245	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	179	57	–	–	–
Candy,	36,066	18,000	–	7,650	155	560	440	465	1,973	2,311	1,581	1,695	869	367
Fish curers and packers,	4,563	–	–	300	76	334	205	200	930	1,053	1,121	344	–	–
Flour and grain mills,	486	–	–	300	3	13	9	–	93	–	68	–	–	–
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, and preservers,	279	–	–	–	–	28	10	26	21	124	70	–	–	–
Slaughter and packing houses,	16,824	6,000	–	1,800	214	760	467	499	1,948	2,107	802	724	408	1,095
Sugar makers and refiners,	3,420	–	–	811	69	189	117	91	592	503	238	564	246	–
Other food preparers,	26,558	12,000	–	7,500	169	594	362	269	1,378	1,244	316	996	1,015	715
Iron and Steel and their Products.	**948,769**	**306,000**	**12,000**	**327,212**	**6,885**	**22,905**	**13,211**	**18,138**	**60,284**	**80,246**	**44,431**	**33,843**	**17,190**	**6,424**
Agricultural implements,	9,315	6,000	–	2,400	33	111	36	52	187	373	123	–	–	–
Automobile factories,	32,685	12,000	–	11,300	177	741	377	730	2,091	2,112	1,567	587	1,003	–
Car and railroad shops,	18,006	6,000	–	9,300	112	267	113	204	435	844	372	104	255	–
Foundries and metal working,	384,876	96,000	6,000	134,507	4,132	13,320	7,402	9,505	31,136	39,759	19,874	13,823	6,859	2,559
Iron and steel mills,	37,712	12,000	–	15,300	272	816	458	619	2,204	2,567	1,061	1,799	251	365
Ship and boat building,	196,047	102,000	6,000	34,350	404	2,217	1,682	2,918	9,916	15,088	9,158	7,353	3,787	1,174
Wagons and carriages,	4,104	–	–	3,000	29	100	26	64	187	296	154	248	–	–
Other iron and steel workers,	266,024	72,000	–	117,055	1,726	5,333	3,117	4,046	14,128	19,207	12,122	9,929	5,035	2,326
Leather and its Finished Products.	**312,942**	**90,000**	–	**136,077**	**1,835**	**6,324**	**3,308**	**4,383**	**16,238**	**22,452**	**14,685**	**10,017**	**4,089**	**3,534**
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	5,506	–	–	4,350	26	118	75	38	267	319	208	105	–	–
Leather belt, leather case, and pocketbook makers,	12,364	–	–	8,614	43	207	59	193	879	1,340	335	94	–	600
Shoes,	189,536	48,000	–	82,935	1,239	4,474	2,335	2,963	11,458	14,843	9,965	6,247	2,873	2,204
Tanneries,	104,083	42,000	–	38,978	524	1,516	829	1,151	3,616	5,833	4,119	3,571	1,216	730
Trunk makers,	1,453	–	–	1,200	3	9	10	38	18	117	58	–	–	–
Liquors and Beverages.	**47,392**	**30,000**	–	**5,658**	**191**	**688**	**477**	**456**	**1,842**	**2,831**	**1,436**	**1,406**	**920**	**1,487**
Breweries,	38,609	24,000	–	4,950	139	392	270	368	1,537	2,129	1,300	1,117	920	1,487
Distilleries,	190	–	–	–	4	43	65	13	30	35	–	–	–	–
Other liquor and beverage workers,	8,593	6,000	–	708	48	253	142	75	275	667	136	289	–	–

TABLE IV. — *Severity of Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	DAYS LOST DUE TO —													
	Total Days lost.	Deaths.	Per-manent Total Disa-bilities.	Per-manent Partial Disa-bilities.	TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.									
					1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	Over 4 to 8 Weeks.	Over 8 to 13 Weeks.	Over 13 to 26 Weeks.	Over 26 to 52 Weeks.	Over 1 Year.
Lumber and its Re-manufacture.	**217,082**	**48,000**	–	**125,372**	**769**	**3,303**	**1,841**	**1,793**	**8,001**	**11,948**	**5,804**	**6,080**	**3,267**	**904**
Box makers (wood),	73,668	24,000	–	39,000	223	911	529	374	1,790	2,738	1,654	1,723	726	–
Furniture,	33,133	–	–	22,250	253	959	484	496	1,600	2,733	1,305	1,886	263	904
Pianos and organs,	14,004	–	–	10,785	67	238	220	176	644	1,284	346	244	–	–
Saw and planing mills,	34,844	18,000	–	12,087	31	193	101	128	839	1,604	594	321	946	–
Other woodworkers,	61,433	6,000	–	41,250	195	1,002	507	619	3,128	3,589	1,905	1,906	1,332	–
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	**98,658**	**30,000**	–	**42,600**	**586**	**1,856**	**959**	**1,539**	**4,846**	**7,448**	**3,235**	**2,660**	**2,199**	**730**
Brass mills,	12,000	–	–	5,850	137	424	279	238	1,011	1,434	978	652	632	365
Clock factories,	312	–	–	–	6	39	9	14	16	65	63	100	–	–
Copper factories,	9,062	6,000	–	600	48	149	70	172	511	621	124	300	467	–
Gold and silver workers,	3,520	–	–	1,800	56	122	74	118	381	457	162	–	350	–
Jewelry factories,	5,895	–	–	3,600	82	213	65	173	701	683	166	212	–	–
Lead and zinc factories,	7,288	6,000	–	600	15	43	18	53	141	324	94	–	–	–
Tin-plate factories,	12,563	–	–	10,350	24	132	92	94	233	711	248	314	–	365
Watch factories,	1,014	–	–	–	44	182	83	120	211	244	130	–	–	–
Other metal workers,	43,128	18,000	–	18,300	148	440	232	391	1,179	2,418	1,190	830	–	–
Brass and copper mills, etc.,	3,876	–	–	1,500	26	112	37	166	462	491	80	252	750	–
Paper.	**171,082**	**84,000**	–	**47,073**	**668**	**2,557**	**1,343**	**2,121**	**6,649**	**10,441**	**5,007**	**5,530**	**3,353**	**2,340**
Box-makers (paper),	42,544	30,000	–	7,350	53	252	161	201	652	1,449	1,094	511	821	–
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	18,692	12,000	–	3,450	64	133	81	231	560	611	256	570	736	–
Paper mills,	95,650	42,000	–	28,623	491	1,984	978	1,497	4,427	6,465	2,715	3,627	1,231	1,612
Pulp mills,	1,681	–	–	300	6	58	48	26	340	334	287	282	–	–
Other papers,	12,515	–	–	7,350	54	130	75	166	670	1,582	655	540	565	728
Printing and Bookbinding.	**41,415**	**6,000**	–	**21,058**	**255**	**881**	**538**	**534**	**2,640**	**3,955**	**2,243**	**1,801**	**745**	**765**
Printing and publishing establishments,	41,415	6,000	–	21,058	255	881	538	534	2,640	3,955	2,243	1,801	745	765

Textiles.	**860,700**	**240,000**	**7,200**	**313,419**	**4,488**	**17,968**	**9,551**	**13,579**	**47,133**	**73,482**	**48,984**	**44,429**	**23,246**	**17,221**
Carpet mills,	27,029	18,000	1,200	2,545	59	321	177	220	548	1,101	855	848	335	820
Cotton mills,	407,655	96,000	6,000	136,538	2,372	9,560	5,285	7,598	26,440	41,965	29,153	26,382	10,401	9,961
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	51,405	18,000	–	18,450	223	774	376	699	1,801	3,727	1,516	2,518	1,765	1,556
Hemp and jute mills,	12,401	6,000	–	3,036	84	376	163	250	786	699	211	289	507	–
Knitting mills,	16,926	–	–	8,250	157	638	418	399	1,072	2,093	1,197	852	1,063	787
Lace and embroidery workers,	190	–	–	–	–	17	9	–	–	45	–	119	–	–
Linen mills,	7,906	–	–	5,850	45	169	91	125	308	441	276	98	503	–
Print workers,	21,058	–	–	11,850	61	305	217	220	1,439	2,511	1,209	1,271	1,593	382
Rope and cordage factories,	6,992	–	–	3,750	56	291	159	199	428	1,087	374	304	344	–
Sail, awning, and tent makers,	646	–	–	–	14	39	27	14	52	52	448	–	–	–
Silk mills,	12,037	–	–	7,950	53	309	77	243	537	714	620	1,132	402	–
Woolen and worsted mills,	250,374	84,000	–	101,250	1,101	4,233	2,010	2,982	10,812	15,427	10,712	9,131	5,366	3,350
Not specified textile workers,	46,081	18,000	–	13,950	263	936	542	630	2,910	3,620	2,413	1,485	967	365
Miscellaneous Industries.	**490,507**	**216,000**	**6,000**	**134,977**	**3,178**	**11,117**	**6,311**	**8,020**	**24,481**	**33,228**	**18,863**	**16,008**	**8,312**	**4,012**
Broom and brush makers,	7,300	6,000	–	600	6	38	10	76	73	159	148	190	–	–
Button makers,	1,846	–	–	300	25	176	87	128	285	176	153	–	516	–
Cigars,	621	–	–	300	21	46	26	66	66	96	–	–	–	–
Electric light and power companies,	73,170	60,000	–	2,550	182	682	498	486	1,765	2,191	1,688	2,550	213	365
Electrical supplies,	89,364	18,000	–	30,950	890	3,787	2,232	2,605	7,167	10,118	6,068	4,324	2,494	729
Gas works,	38,316	24,000	–	6,900	288	741	439	725	1,429	2,005	765	762	262	–
Oil works,	835	–	–	300	8	46	9	14	113	167	63	115	–	–
Rubber factories,	120,161	36,000	6,000	39,427	751	2,322	1,235	1,891	7,048	10,095	5,486	4,511	2,842	2,553
Straw workers,	302	–	–	–	11	42	8	–	93	148	–	–	–	–
Tobacco,	4,672	–	–	4,500	–	–	–	–	–	101	71	–	–	–
Turpentine distillers,	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	41,801	–	–	27,900	628	1,848	1,027	958	3,000	3,356	1,566	1,300	218	–
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	106,540	72,000	–	19,650	305	1,114	615	885	2,674	3,521	2,057	1,924	1,430	365
Gas and electric companies,	5,572	–	–	1,600	63	268	125	186	768	1,095	798	332	337	–
Water Transportation.	**75,744**	**48,000**	–	**7,950**	**431**	**1,479**	**985**	**579**	**3,214**	**5,345**	**2,555**	**2,589**	**1,887**	**730**
Water transportation,	75,744	48,000	–	7,950	431	1,479	985	579	3,214	5,345	2,555	2,589	1,887	730
Road, Street, and Bridge Transportation.	**1,000,413**	**654,000**	**30,000**	**124,096**	**3,341**	**12,045**	**7,728**	**8,484**	**28,612**	**43,529**	**27,699**	**31,609**	**19,254**	**10,016**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, sewers, etc.,	236,641	120,000	24,000	40,242	604	2,481	1,252	1,287	5,658	10,588	7,705	10,248	7,604	4,972
Livery stables,	21,230	18,000	–	–	41	111	129	77	441	656	675	915	185	–
Truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies, etc.,	187,459	114,000	–	28,628	759	2,306	1,608	1,347	6,054	10,700	6,477	7,707	5,293	2,580
Street railways,	219,734	138,000	6,000	31,897	805	2,215	1,334	1,657	6,109	10,323	6,670	7,862	4,398	2,464
Steam railroads,	335,349	264,000	–	23,329	1,132	4,932	3,405	4,116	10,350	11,262	6,172	4,877	1,774	–

TABLE IV. — *Severity of Injuries, by Industries and Extent of Disability, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	DAYS LOST DUE TO —													
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.									
	Total Days lost.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	1 to 3 Days.	4 to 7 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	15 to 28 Days.	Over 4 to 8 Weeks.	Over 8 to 13 Weeks.	Over 13 to 26 Weeks.	Over 26 to 52 Weeks.	Over 1 Year.
Express Companies.	**44,058**	**18,000**	–	**14,466**	**558**	**1,520**	**867**	**764**	**1,880**	**2,265**	**876**	**1,098**	**1,399**	**365**
Express companies,	44,058	18,000	–	14,466	558	1,520	867	764	1,880	2,265	876	1,098	1,399	365
Telegraph and Telephone.	**19,605**	**12,000**	–	**2,400**	**142**	**450**	**340**	**362**	**1,224**	**1,112**	**999**	**576**	–	–
Telegraph and telephone,	19,605	12,000	–	2,400	142	450	340	362	1,224	1,112	999	576	–	–
Miscellaneous Transportation.	**12,674**	–	–	**8,700**	**15**	**99**	**61**	**90**	**344**	**563**	**349**	**714**	**567**	**1,172**
Other persons in transportation,	12,674	–	–	8,700	15	99	61	90	344	563	349	714	567	1,172
Trade.	**453,035**	**228,000**	–	**67,212**	**3,062**	**10,069**	**6,168**	**6,100**	**22,837**	**36,291**	**23,851**	**22,277**	**17,698**	**9,470**
Banking and brokerage,	6,387	6,000	–	–	20	26	39	55	109	138	–	–	–	–
Insurance,	1,770	–	–	–	23	120	52	27	271	169	279	379	–	450
Real estate,	35,608	24,000	–	2,400	59	257	167	127	1,107	1,283	985	1,613	1,925	1,685
Wholesale and retail trade,	364,097	168,000	–	62,712	2,711	8,842	5,531	5,323	19,904	31,855	20,849	18,467	13,882	6,021
Elevators,	126	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	122	–	–
Stockyards,	478	–	–	–	2	9	10	14	–	–	62	182	199	–
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	27,815	18,000	–	2,100	178	514	259	367	928	1,777	915	940	926	911
Other persons in trade,	16,747	12,000	–	–	69	290	110	187	518	1,069	761	574	766	403
Clerical assistants (industry, business, or profession not specified),	7	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional Service.	**34,980**	**6,000**	–	**20,850**	**128**	**523**	**386**	**309**	**967**	**1,720**	**1,266**	**1,420**	**290**	**1,121**
Professional service (all kinds),	34,980	6,000	–	20,850	128	523	386	309	967	1,720	1,266	1,420	290	1,121
Domestic and Personal Service.	**103,224**	**36,000**	**6,000**	**22,850**	**496**	**1,862**	**1,242**	**1,446**	**4,803**	**8,183**	**5,900**	**4,204**	**5,241**	**4,997**
Occupations not in industries,	81,508	30,000	6,000	14,000	448	1,543	1,014	1,200	3,851	6,972	5,021	3,461	3,806	4,192
Laundries and laundry work,	21,716	6,000	–	8,850	48	319	228	246	952	1,211	879	743	1,435	805
Totals,	5,970,000	2,628,000	93,200	1,586,955	31,462	110,422	63,447	77,028	272,981	400,800	247,686	227,467	142,245	88,307

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

Causes.	Number of Tabulatable Injuries.								Days lost due to —							
					Temporary Disabilities.								Temporary Disabilities.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery.	**19,640**	**107**	**3**	**1,610**	**7,418**	**1,454**	**1,540**	**7,508**	**2,128,823**	**642,000**	**18,000**	**1,064,017**	**339,442**	**18,520**	**14,217**	**32,627**
A. PRIME MOVERS.																
Compressed-air motors,	6	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	3,121	–	–	3,000	111	–	–	10
Electric motors and dynamos (mechanical accidents only),	20	–	–	1	11	1	1	6	3,466	–	–	3,000	415	13	8	30
Gas or gasoline engines,	39	–	–	4	19	1	4	11	2,990	–	–	2,100	789	12	36	53
Steam engines,	25	–	–	3	7	1	2	12	1,695	–	–	1,200	409	12	17	57
Water motors,	8	–	–	1	2	–	1	4	472	–	–	300	138	–	9	25
Other prime movers,	7	–	–	2	2	–	–	3	5,330	–	–	5,250	68	–	–	12
B. POWER-TRANSMISSION APPARATUS.																
Belts and pulleys,	540	3	–	11	178	41	55	252	34,440	18,000	–	4,200	10,035	515	515	1,175
Chains and sprockets,	87	1	–	13	37	5	7	24	13,678	6,000	–	6,000	1,438	63	61	116
Cogs, cams, gears, and friction wheels,	250	1	–	23	71	15	26	114	32,734	6,000	–	22,800	3,041	183	239	471
Ropes, cables, and drums,	46	–	–	5	35	2	1	3	3,097	–	–	1,800	1,253	26	9	9
Set screws, keys, and bolts,	22	–	–	–	6	2	1	13	525	–	–	–	435	24	10	56
Shafts,	125	3	–	4	58	13	9	38	23,279	18,000	–	1,200	3,654	166	84	175
Shaft collars and couplings,	17	1	–	2	3	2	3	6	6,767	6,000	–	600	86	27	28	26
C. POWER-WORKING MACHINES.																
Farm Machines.																
All others,	9	–	–	1	3	1	2	2	444	–	–	300	103	14	18	9
Feed and ensilage cutting and shredding machines,	4	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	3,609	–	–	3,300	305	–	–	4
Harvesters,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	49	–	–	–	37	–	–	12
Hay pressers and balers,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	224	–	–	–	220	–	–	4
Shelling machines,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	12	–	–

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
C. POWER-WORKING MACHINES — *Con.*																
Engineering and Contracting Machines.																
All other,	34	2	–	1	16	3	5	7	16,388	12,000	–	3,000	1,272	40	48	28
Concrete mixers,	39	1	–	1	20	1	2	14	11,626	6,000	–	4,500	1,040	11	19	56
Grouting machines and cement guns,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Pile drivers,	23	–	–	2	6	1	1	13	5,128	–	–	4,800	239	14	8	67
Road rollers,	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	421	–	–	–	420	–	–	1
Rock drills,	8	1	–	1	3	–	–	3	7,896	6,000	–	1,800	88	–	–	8
Trench and ditch digging machines,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Well drills,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	33	–	–	–
Chemical Products Machines. — Paints, Varnishes, Dry Colors, Inks, and Dyes.																
All other,	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	359	–	–	300	52	–	–	7
Agitating vats and kettles (except paint or pony mixers),	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Calenders,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Machinery of recovery, such as screens, filters, and extractors (not centrifugal),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	18	–	–	–
Chemical Products Machines. — Soaps, Greases, Oils, and Fertilizers.																
All other,	8	–	–	–	3	1	3	1	442	–	–	–	393	14	28	7
Agitating mixers, vats, and kettles (except paint and pony mixers),	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Barreling, bagging, packing, and wrapping machines — automatic or semi-automatic,	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	78	–	–	–	57	–	18	3

Soap stamping presses — hand and foot operated,	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	110	–	–	–	99	–	–	11
Soap stamping presses — power operated,	4	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	445	–	–	300	145	–	–	–
Chemical Products Machines. — Acids and Salts.																
All other,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3,600	–	–	3,600	–	–	–	–
Agitating mixers, vats, and kettles (excluding paint and pony mixers),	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Calenders,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Chemical Products Machines. — Drugs.																
All other,	9	–	–	2	2	–	2	3	715	–	–	600	89	–	17	9
Mixers (excluding pony mixers),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Tablet presses and pill machines,	6	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	412	–	–	300	95	–	–	17
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products Machines.																
Brick-making machinery (*n. o. c.*),	7	–	–	1	3	–	–	3	830	–	–	750	65	–	–	15
Brick cut-off machines,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
Molding machines,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	31	–	–	–	29	–	–	2
Cement-making machinery (*n. o. c.*),	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,209	–	–	1,200	–	–	–	9
Cement block machines,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Glass making machinery (*n. o. c.*),	11	–	–	–	3	–	–	8	375	–	–	–	330	–	–	45
Polishing wheels,	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	86	–	–	–	77	–	–	9
Presses,	28	–	–	2	13	3	2	8	1,002	–	–	600	311	42	19	30
Surface grinding machines,	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	9	11
Pottery making machinery,	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	123	–	–	–	96	–	21	6
Stone crushers,	13	–	–	–	3	1	1	8	318	–	–	–	253	13	9	43
Stone working machinery other than crushers (*n. o. c.*),	8	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	115	–	–	–	99	–	–	16
Drills,	6	–	–	–	1	3	–	2	77	–	–	–	41	31	–	5
Planers,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Machines (*n. o. c.*),	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	17	–	–	–	–	–	8	9
Sewing machines (power),	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	81	–	–	–	73	–	–	8
Cutting machines,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Food Products Machines.																
All other,	103	–	–	6	39	9	7	42	4,522	–	–	2,700	1,446	119	60	197
Barreling, bagging, packing, and wrapping machines (automatic or semi-automatic),	23	–	–	2	11	1	2	7	996	–	–	600	330	14	18	34
Bottling machines,	44	–	–	3	15	1	5	20	2,064	–	–	900	1,028	14	45	77
Calenders (candy rolls, etc.) (*n. o. c.*),	10	–	–	1	4	–	1	4	1,198	–	–	750	424	–	10	14
Cleaning, preparing, and sorting machines (*n. o. c.*),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
C. POWER-WORKING MACHINES — *Con.*																
Food Products Machines — Con.																
Cookers (not mixers) and ovens (*n. o. c.*),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	63	–	–	–	63	–	–	–
Crushers (ice crushers, etc.),	21	–	–	1	13	3	–	4	881	–	–	300	521	41	–	19
Cutting machines (*n. o. c.*),	70	1	–	12	19	6	6	26	15,561	6,000	–	8,550	772	77	53	109
Milling and grinding machines (*n. o. c.*),	34	–	–	9	12	2	2	9	3,140	–	–	2,700	354	23	19	44
Mixing machines and mixing kettles (dough and chocolate mixers, etc.),	14	1	–	4	6	1	–	2	8,232	6,000	–	1,650	561	12	–	9
Dough mixers,	28	–	–	8	17	–	–	3	9,720	–	–	9,000	704	–	–	16
Shaping and forming machines (*n. o. c.*),	8	–	–	1	4	2	–	1	566	–	–	300	236	26	–	4
Stamping presses — foot or hand operated,	5	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	88	–	–	–	72	13	–	3
Stamping presses — power operated,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Tobacco working machines,	5	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	54	–	–	–	26	–	18	10
Metal Working Machines.																
All other metal working machines,	500	3	–	30	171	44	44	208	43,894	18,000	–	17,700	6,378	567	393	856
Abrasive wheels (emery, etc.),	1,647	2	–	33	259	75	158	1,120	53,436	12,000	–	25,500	8,983	961	1,453	4,539
Bending and straightening machines (revolving rolls, screws, or clamp) (*n. o. c.*),	15	–	–	2	2	3	1	7	1,294	–	–	1,050	162	36	10	36
Crimping rolls,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	57	–	–	–	52	–	–	5
Other bending and straightening machines (not rolls),	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	48	–	–	–	18	–	10	20
Bolt and nut, pipe cutting, threading, and tapping machines,	61	–	–	6	31	1	3	20	3,905	–	–	2,250	1,530	14	28	83
Boring machines or mills (horizontal and vertical) (*n. o. c.*),	74	–	–	5	24	3	12	30	7,444	–	–	6,000	1,174	39	108	123
Cleaning mills — tumblers or rumblers,	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	418	–	–	–	414	–	–	4

Drills (drill presses) (radial and upright or goose neck),	469	–	–	14	160	40	39	216	14,468	–	–	6,850	5,824	505	358	931
Hammers or forging machines (*n. o. c.*),	35	–	–	2	9	1	1	22	981	–	–	600	251	14	8	108
Drop hammers,	57	–	–	8	18	3	5	23	8,179	–	–	7,350	650	40	43	96
Forging hammers,	23	–	–	1	8	2	2	10	704	–	–	300	325	24	17	38
Scrap breakers,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	54	–	–	–	52	–	–	2
Swaging machines,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	11	–	–
Upsetting machines (*n. o. c.*),	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Lathes and automatic screw machines (*n. o. c.*),	9	–	–	–	2	2	1	4	127	–	–	–	71	25	10	21
Lathes (*n. o. c.*),	804	–	–	29	208	94	70	403	27,602	–	–	17,250	6,886	1,164	638	1,664
Screw machines,	178	–	–	2	52	18	16	90	4,513	–	–	2,100	1,679	225	152	357
Turret lathes,	77	–	–	4	23	6	7	37	3,028	–	–	1,500	1,231	73	60	164
Milling and gear cutting machines (*n. o. c.*),	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	3	207	–	–	–	177	–	19	11
Broaching machines,	9	–	–	–	4	1	1	3	174	–	–	–	142	11	8	13
Diesinkers,	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	81	–	–	–	60	–	10	11
Gear cutting machines,	22	–	–	1	7	2	2	10	644	–	–	300	264	22	19	39
Keyseaters,	4	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	54	–	–	–	35	14	–	5
Milling machines,	356	–	–	31	118	32	28	147	21,247	–	–	14,900	5,060	407	254	626
Profilers,	16	–	–	1	4	6	1	4	597	–	–	300	194	77	8	18
Slotters,	18	–	–	2	11	3	1	1	974	–	–	600	326	36	10	2
Molding machines (core, sand mixers, tamping, etc.) (*n. o. c.*),	27	–	–	4	10	1	4	8	1,910	–	–	1,500	330	14	39	27
Planers and shapers (*n. o. c.*),	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	46	–	–	–	39	–	–	7
Planers,	152	1	–	22	52	12	13	52	22,757	6,000	–	13,950	2,329	151	120	207
Shapers,	36	–	–	1	15	1	3	16	665	–	–	300	253	12	29	71
Polishers and buffers,	132	–	–	4	42	15	9	62	5,125	–	–	3,000	1,577	201	81	266
Portable power tools (pneumatic and electric drills, hammers, and riveters),	176	1	–	5	62	17	14	77	15,518	6,000	–	6,300	2,533	218	125	342
Presses (power) (including punches) (*n. o. c.*),	279	–	–	53	108	21	13	84	30,588	–	–	25,500	4,324	274	120	370
Arbor presses,	24	–	–	2	7	4	–	11	983	–	–	600	280	53	–	50
Bulldozers,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Button presses,	16	–	–	–	–	1	4	11	90	–	–	–	–	14	35	41
Draw presses,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Embossing presses,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	31	–	–	–	28	–	–	3
Punch, stamping, and trimming presses,	236	–	–	51	104	23	9	49	28,999	–	–	23,850	4,585	297	80	187
Punch and eyeletting machines,	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	756	–	–	750	–	–	–	6
Punches and riveting presses (not riveting hammers),	11	–	–	1	2	–	4	4	401	–	–	300	36	–	47	18
Presses (foot and hand operated) (no mechanical power) (*n. o. c.*),	381	–	–	68	145	25	15	128	40,103	–	–	33,450	5,655	328	138	532
Button presses,	10	–	–	1	3	–	2	4	396	–	–	300	57	–	22	17
Presses — hydraulic, pneumatic, and screw,	15	–	–	4	3	–	1	7	3,551	–	–	3,450	59	–	9	33
Reaming machines,	105	–	–	2	56	11	9	27	4,411	–	–	1,950	2,071	194	80	116

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

Causes.	Number of Tabulatable Injuries.								Days lost due to —							
					Temporary Disabilities.								Temporary Disabilities.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
C. Power-working Machines — *Con.*																
Metal Working Machines — Con.																
Rolling mills (including blooming mills),	49	–	–	8	21	3	3	14	8,177	–	–	7,200	839	54	27	57
Saws (*n. o. c.*),	79	1	–	4	19	6	8	41	8,862	6,000	–	1,950	566	80	78	188
Band,	33	–	–	1	10	2	3	17	727	–	–	300	306	25	28	68
Circular,	89	–	–	14	37	8	7	23	12,357	–	–	10,950	1,139	103	63	102
Hack,	9	–	–	–	3	1	1	4	154	–	–	–	119	14	9	12
Scroll and jig,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Shears (*n. o. c.*),	76	–	–	18	26	4	4	24	12,105	–	–	10,950	965	50	37	103
Welding and heat cutting machines,	16	–	–	–	4	–	2	10	154	–	–	–	93	–	18	43
Wire working machines (*n. o. c.*),	63	–	–	5	33	4	3	18	4,875	–	–	3,300	1,406	51	28	90
Wire and tube drawing machines,	61	–	–	6	25	4	6	20	6,860	–	–	4,800	1,870	52	56	82
Cable-making machines (*n. o. c.*),	19	–	–	–	11	2	2	4	690	–	–	–	630	24	18	18
Leather Working Machines — Leather Products.																
All other,	102	–	–	8	37	6	10	41	8,645	–	–	7,050	1,250	76	95	174
Buffing and scouring machines,	40	–	–	2	12	2	4	20	1,479	–	–	900	444	25	33	77
Cutting machines (*n. o. c.*),	238	–	–	50	97	14	13	64	32,844	–	–	28,200	4,037	182	121	304
Punching and pressing machines (*n. o. c.*),	76	–	–	6	51	3	2	14	5,708	–	–	3,600	1,979	40	20	69
Sewing machines,	73	–	–	2	28	6	6	31	3,271	–	–	2,100	917	76	52	126
All other shoemaking machines,	771	–	–	61	290	57	61	302	44,931	–	–	30,750	11,533	718	571	1,359
Rolling machines,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	61	–	–	–	56	–	–	5
Stamping machines,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	52	–	–	–
Lasting machines,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	87	–	–	–	87	–	–	–
Heeling machines,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Dinking machines,	5	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	6,339	6,000	–	–	339	–	–	–
Nailers and tackers,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	–

Skiving machines,	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1,387	–	–	1,200	187	–	–	–
Grading and sorting machines,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	131	–	–	–	131	–	–	–
Leather Working Machines — Tanneries.																
All other,	123	–	–	16	53	10	10	34	18,303	–	–	15,300	2,648	125	87	143
Buffing drums,	18	–	–	–	4	2	5	7	209	–	–	–	115	28	44	22
Other drums and paddle vats,	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	13	–	7
Extractors (centrifugal),	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Fleshing, shaving, and skiving machines,	87	–	–	9	37	10	10	21	11,253	–	–	9,450	1,479	126	90	108
Fur working machines,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Hair washing and drying machines,	6	–	–	1	4	1	–	–	500	–	–	300	186	14	–	–
Jacks — felting, glassing, rolling, etc.,	25	–	–	5	13	1	2	4	4,004	–	–	3,450	500	13	20	21
Presses and baling machines,	19	–	–	3	12	1	–	3	2,358	–	–	1,800	534	12	–	12
Setting up (or setting out) machines,	8	–	–	1	5	–	1	1	623	–	–	300	308	–	8	7
Splitting machines,	17	–	–	1	8	2	–	6	603	–	–	300	243	26	–	34
Unhairing machines,	5	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	66	–	–	–	37	13	8	8
Woodworking Machines.																
All other woodworking machines (*n. o. c.*),	139	1	–	8	42	10	10	68	17,758	6,000	–	9,750	1,509	127	91	281
Boring machines and drills,	38	–	–	–	15	3	5	15	579	–	–	–	428	38	45	68
Broom and brush making machines (all kinds),	11	–	–	–	3	2	1	5	296	–	–	–	235	27	10	24
Cork board cutters, block cutters, etc.,	12	–	–	5	5	1	–	1	5,269	–	–	5,100	150	12	–	7
Cork slicing machines,	6	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	2,488	–	–	2,400	83	–	–	5
Lathes (*n. o. c.*),	41	–	–	3	20	2	1	15	1,681	–	–	900	678	26	10	67
Button lathes (ivory, etc.),	14	–	–	1	6	1	1	5	776	–	–	300	440	12	8	16
Shoe last machines,	9	–	–	3	4	1	–	1	1,944	–	–	1,800	124	13	–	7
Spoke lathes,	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	61	–	–	–	47	–	–	14
Chain mortisers,	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	311	–	–	300	–	–	–	11
Chisel mortisers,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	27	–	–	–
Presses (*n. o. c.*),	36	–	–	4	12	2	5	13	2,513	–	–	1,950	438	22	47	56
Box board squeezers,	14	–	–	–	6	2	–	6	279	–	–	–	230	24	–	25
Box nailers,	13	–	–	–	6	1	–	6	498	–	–	–	457	11	–	30
Clamping machines,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	37	–	–	–	32	–	–	5
Hoop presses,	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	20	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Tenoning, planing, and molding machines (*n. o. c.*),	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	51	–	–	–	51	–	–	–
Automatic blind slat (tenoner),	3	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1,077	–	–	1,050	27	–	–	–
Edgers,	9	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	1,220	–	–	1,200	–	–	–	20
Jointers,	20	–	–	6	6	2	1	5	2,895	–	–	2,550	282	27	8	28
Matchers,	62	1	–	3	26	3	5	24	9,874	6,000	–	2,850	834	41	48	101
Molders,	36	–	–	11	11	3	1	10	8,623	–	–	8,100	429	38	8	48
Planers,	224	1	–	68	86	10	12	47	64,162	6,000	–	54,450	3,278	133	110	191
Stickers,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	26	–	–	–
Tenoning machines,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	39	–	–	–	37	–	–	2

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
C. POWER-WORKING MACHINES — *Con.*																
Woodworking Machines — Con.																
Sanding machines (*n. o. c.*),	39	–	–	5	9	–	3	22	3,035	–	–	2,400	507	–	26	102
Belt (felloe and panel),	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	634	–	–	600	25	–	–	9
Disc,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Spindle and post,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	84	–	–	–	84	–	–	–
Surface or drum,	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	34	–	–	–	18	13	–	3
Saws (band, scroll, or jig (*n. o. c.*),	56	–	–	1	22	4	3	26	1,525	–	–	600	732	51	26	116
Band,	43	–	–	5	16	3	4	15	3,189	–	–	2,400	653	41	37	58
Band resaw,	10	–	–	1	3	–	–	6	2,308	–	–	1,800	484	–	–	24
Saws (circular and all other) (*n. o. c.*),	216	–	–	54	81	14	8	59	38,889	–	–	35,000	3,384	174	75	256
Circular,	412	4	–	86	175	25	20	102	94,688	24,000	–	61,994	7,733	320	180	461
Dado,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
Dovetailing,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Gang circular,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	60	–	–	–
Rabbeting,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	28	–	–	–
Swing,	7	–	–	–	3	–	1	3	221	–	–	–	196	–	10	15
Shapers (including special head cutters) (*n. o. c.*),	7	–	–	2	1	–	2	2	957	–	–	900	27	–	24	6
Core box machines,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	60	–	–	–	60	–	–	–
Shapers,	7	–	–	1	4	–	–	2	867	–	–	750	111	–	–	6
Variety machines,	7	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	285	–	–	–	275	–	10	–
Veneer machines,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
Paper Products Machines.																
All other (*n. o. c.*),	46	–	–	4	15	6	5	16	3,095	–	–	2,100	803	76	48	68
Paper cup machines,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Tube machines,	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	64	–	–	–	56	–	–	8
Twine making machines,	6	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	65	–	–	–	49	–	9	7
Glueing machines,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	66	–	–	–	66	–	–	–

Automatic box making machines,	42	–	–	3	21	3	3	12	5,688	–	–	4,800	775	40	26	47
Corner staying machines,	52	–	–	4	33	2	5	8	3,799	–	–	2,100	1,585	26	48	40
Bag and envelope making machines,	37	–	–	2	14	8	1	12	1,120	–	–	600	358	103	10	49
Covering machines,	5	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	239	–	–	–	218	14	–	7
Cutting and punching machines (*n. o. c.*),	14	–	–	2	4	1	3	4	2,432	–	–	2,100	273	13	30	16
Die cutters,	6	–	–	1	3	–	–	2	827	–	–	750	69	–	–	8
Paper cutters (hand),	20	–	–	4	9	–	1	6	2,898	–	–	2,550	312	–	10	26
Punches,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	89	–	–	–	87	–	–	2
Saws,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	103	–	–	–	103	–	–	–
Shears,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	14	–	–
Doming and ending machines (*n. o. c.*),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	28	–	–	–
Corrugating machines (not rolls),	5	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	329	–	–	300	18	–	–	11
Ending machines,	25	–	–	9	15	–	1	–	5,640	–	–	4,950	680	–	10	–
Embossing rolls or calenders,	6	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	92	–	–	–	62	14	9	7
Embossing presses,	15	–	–	5	8	1	–	1	3,110	–	–	2,700	394	14	–	2
Paper Making Machines.																
All other,	79	1	–	7	31	8	6	26	11,882	6,000	–	4,200	1,402	104	59	117
Barkers, chippers, splitters, and grinders (indefinite),	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	175	–	–	–	167	–	8	–
Barkers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Chippers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Grinders,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Splitters,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Beaters (including rag washers),	5	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	778	–	–	750	–	–	18	10
Cutters and slitters,	54	–	–	10	21	2	6	15	7,323	–	–	6,050	1,134	27	52	60
Paper machines (*n. o. c.*),	22	–	–	1	4	3	2	12	594	–	–	300	191	35	20	48
Calenders,	94	–	–	3	58	7	3	23	3,234	–	–	900	2,109	95	29	101
Couch roll,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
Doctors,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Dryers,	21	1	–	1	13	–	3	3	8,588	6,000	–	750	1,784	–	33	21
Wire,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Rolls and winders,	34	–	–	3	12	4	2	13	1,497	–	–	900	466	49	18	64
Screens,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Printing and Bookbinding Machines.																
Composing machines (type casting and trimming machines) (*n. o. c.*),	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	49	–	–	–	41	–	8	–
Linotypes,	8	–	–	2	–	1	1	4	644	–	–	600	–	14	10	20
Monotypes,	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	306	–	–	300	–	–	–	6
Type casters,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	138	–	–	–	138	–	–	–
Presses (binders) (*n. o. c.*),	10	–	–	1	9	–	–	–	1,565	–	–	1,200	365	–	–	–

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	Number of Tabulatable Injuries.								Days lost due to —							
					Temporary disabilities.								Temporary disabilities.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
C. POWER-WORKING MACHINES — *Con.*																
Printing and Bookbinding Machines — Con.																
Presses (printing) (*n. o. c.*),	121	-	-	12	52	7	10	40	10,613	-	-	7,400	2,852	86	89	186
Flat bed cylinder presses,	14	-	-	2	5	1	3	3	1,446	-	-	1,158	230	14	30	14
Job platen presses,	41	-	-	2	22	-	3	14	1,568	-	-	600	877	-	28	63
Web newspaper presses,	10	-	-	2	5	-	-	3	782	-	-	600	165	-	-	17
Sewing and stitching machines (*n. o. c.*),	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	28	-	-	-	-	14	-	14
Wire stitchers,	7	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	410	-	-	300	97	-	-	13
Other printing machines,	27	-	-	4	10	2	2	9	7,074	-	-	6,600	387	26	19	42
Other bookbinding machines,	27	-	-	6	8	1	3	9	2,075	-	-	1,800	188	13	30	44
Textile Machines.																
All other (*n. o. c.*),	591	3	-	51	212	43	58	224	64,882	18,000	-	34,950	9,888	542	535	967
Washers,	39	-	-	1	16	-	6	16	1,474	-	-	300	1,038	-	72	64
Dryers,	31	-	-	3	11	7	-	10	10,687	-	-	9,750	798	90	-	49
Braiding and knitting machines,	106	-	-	2	32	12	13	47	2,257	-	-	600	1,191	147	111	208
Carding and combing machines (*n. o. c.*),	23	-	-	1	5	1	3	13	2,188	-	-	1,800	297	11	28	52
Cards,	454	-	-	61	204	44	20	125	62,543	-	-	52,200	8,979	561	189	614
Combs,	139	-	-	17	72	11	9	30	11,089	-	-	6,900	3,840	138	82	129
Garnett machines,	19	-	-	4	8	-	2	5	6,946	-	-	6,600	307	-	18	21
Slubbers,	27	-	-	5	10	3	3	6	2,062	-	-	1,500	469	38	27	28
Speeders,	220	-	-	19	123	15	11	52	21,756	-	-	15,450	5,804	184	102	216
Gill boxes,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-
Cloth cutting and stamping machines (*n. o. c.*),	64	-	-	10	24	4	6	20	6,443	-	-	5,400	858	51	57	77
Cloth folding machines,	71	-	-	6	42	2	1	20	4,571	-	-	2,400	2,051	24	10	86
Coating and inlaying machines (linoleum, etc. other coated fabrics),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

Dyeing, finishing, and printing machines (*n. o. c.*),	116	–	–	11	35	5	14	51	12,148	–	–	9,600	2,133	63	129	223
Pile cutting machines,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Shearing machines,	22	–	–	6	9	–	4	3	4,432	–	–	4,050	335	–	35	12
Lapper,	71	–	–	4	42	5	3	17	4,066	–	–	1,200	2,703	63	28	72
Hat making machines,	6	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	71	–	–	–	47	–	10	14
Opening and cleaning machines (*n. o. c.*),	17	–	–	1	6	2	2	6	619	–	–	300	240	26	23	30
Openers,	9	–	–	3	6	–	–	–	2,089	–	–	1,650	439	–	–	–
Pickers,	219	2	–	21	125	10	10	51	47,329	12,000	–	28,650	6,216	128	90	245
Rag pickers,	10	–	–	1	7	1	–	1	642	–	–	300	323	13	–	6
Willow,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Presses (baling),	37	–	–	2	24	5	1	5	2,074	–	–	1,086	895	65	8	20
Rope making machines,	21	–	–	8	7	2	1	3	3,117	–	–	2,700	366	28	8	15
Sewing machines,	186	–	–	3	58	10	21	94	3,379	–	–	900	1,756	128	197	398
Spinning machines (*n. o. c.*),	50	–	–	2	17	1	8	22	2,098	–	–	600	1,307	14	73	104
Jacks and mules,	135	–	–	9	59	10	12	45	6,261	–	–	3,450	2,364	130	112	205
Spinning frames,	260	–	–	21	114	28	21	76	14,947	–	–	10,050	3,888	352	203	454
Drawing frames,	118	–	–	14	64	5	7	28	8,556	–	–	4,800	3,499	66	61	130
Spooling machines,	4	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	113	–	–	–	99	14	–	–
Twisting machines,	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	775	–	–	750	25	–	–	–
Weaving machines (*n. o. c.*),	58	–	–	–	12	5	7	34	702	–	–	–	420	62	64	156
Looms,	898	1	–	22	435	70	73	297	36,119	6,000	–	8,400	18,728	871	659	1,461
Wire cloth looms,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Warpers,	39	–	–	2	19	4	1	13	1,749	–	–	600	1,028	53	8	60
Winders, doublers, and quillers,	196	–	–	7	88	19	7	75	9,411	–	–	3,750	5,009	237	66	349
Rubber, Celluloid, Composition, Pearl, Bone, and Tortoise Shell.																
All others,	309	3	–	19	92	34	31	130	34,767	18,000	–	11,850	3,678	431	290	518
Calenders,	18	–	1	1	12	–	1	3	9,917	–	6,000	3,000	893	–	10	14
Comb cutting machines and ornament shapers,	14	–	–	–	3	2	3	6	228	–	–	–	145	23	27	33
Cutting and punching machines (guillotine type),	31	–	–	6	14	1	–	10	2,921	–	–	2,250	615	12	–	44
Cutting and slitting machines,	36	–	–	4	17	6	4	5	1,865	–	–	1,200	529	79	35	22
Drills (button, etc.),	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	39	–	–	–	19	–	8	12
Grinding, washing, milling, and cracking machines,	13	–	–	2	5	1	–	5	3,610	–	–	3,300	274	12	–	24
Hose making machines,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	44	–	–	–	31	–	–	13
Lathes (button, etc.),	14	–	–	2	7	3	–	2	907	–	–	600	260	–	40	7
Mixers (not of calender type),	12	–	–	5	3	–	2	2	5,933	–	–	5,700	208	–	18	7
Presses (foot and hand operated),	105	–	–	14	27	8	3	53	7,600	–	–	6,450	821	99	27	203
Punching and pressing machines (press and dye type),	52	–	–	9	21	6	3	13	5,223	–	–	4,050	1,009	80	27	57

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
C. POWER-WORKING MACHINES — *Con.*																
Rubber, Celluloid, Composition, Pearl, Bone and Tortoise Shell — Con.																
Rubber band choppers and cutters,	28	–	–	3	10	1	3	11	3,018	–	–	2,400	521	12	29	56
Saws (button),	16	–	–	1	3	2	1	9	1,941	–	–	1,800	62	23	8	48
Tire and tube making machines,	22	–	–	4	8	5	–	5	2,552	–	–	2,100	364	63	–	25
Tire wrapping machines,	5	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	77	–	–	–	66	–	8	3
Tubing machines,	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	34	–	–	–	–	28	–	6
Tubing and hose wrapping machines,	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	75	–	–	–	61	14	–	–
Laundry Machines.																
All other,	14	–	–	–	3	2	1	8	199	–	–	–	121	27	10	41
Extractors,	12	–	–	1	8	–	1	2	668	–	–	300	353	–	8	7
Ironing machines (*n. o. c.*),	8	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	271	–	–	–	247	–	19	5
Body ironers,	10	–	–	1	7	1	–	1	972	–	–	750	208	11	–	3
Flat work ironers,	5	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	3,168	–	–	3,000	150	–	8	10
Mangles,	27	–	–	3	16	–	–	8	8,093	–	–	6,900	1,157	–	–	36
Washing machines (rotary),	16	–	–	2	10	2	1	1	1,645	–	–	600	1,007	26	10	2
Miscellaneous.																
Office machinery,	17	–	–	–	4	1	4	8	173	–	–	–	93	12	38	30
All other,	124	–	–	6	22	8	16	72	4,240	–	–	3,000	675	107	147	311
D. MACHINES OTHER THAN WORKING MACHINES.																
Automatic stokers,	10	–	–	–	6	–	2	2	439	–	–	–	408	–	19	12
Compressors,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	38	–	–	–	38	–	–	–

Fans and blowers,	48	1	–	8	19	5	2	13	13,677	6,000	–	6,600	935	62	18	62
Pumps,	63	–	–	6	25	3	5	24	5,706	–	–	4,500	1,019	39	45	103
Turn tables,	6	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	347	–	–	300	17	11	8	11
Other,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	89	–	–	–	82	–	–	7
E. HOISTING APPARATUS.																
Elevators controlled (not Construction Elevators).																
Cable, overwinding (car rising too high),	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	106	–	–	–	106	–	–	–
Cable, breaking,	26	3	–	–	12	3	2	6	19,552	18,000	–	–	1,465	38	17	32
Cable, unwinding,	27	3	–	2	13	2	1	6	24,932	18,000	–	5,000	1,879	24	10	19
Cable, caught by,	15	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	2,705	–	–	2,400	284	–	–	21
Car, caught between floor and,	232	4	–	7	112	20	20	69	37,348	24,000	–	5,338	7,255	249	194	312
Car, caught between shaft side and,	84	3	–	4	45	6	5	21	21,447	18,000	–	938	2,313	72	44	80
Car, caught between gate and,	43	3	–	–	16	5	5	14	18,892	18,000	–	–	717	62	50	63
Car, struck by, in pit,	14	2	–	–	9	1	–	2	12,608	12,000	–	–	586	12	–	10
Caught between car and overhead equipment or top of shaft,	9	1	–	–	6	–	1	1	6,510	6,000	–	–	498	–	8	4
Car, struck by, elsewhere,	13	2	–	–	5	3	1	2	12,330	12,000	–	–	270	39	10	11
Car, sudden start or stop,	7	–	–	–	3	1	1	2	186	–	–	–	154	12	9	11
Catching of load or part thereof between car and shaft,	9	–	–	–	4	–	1	4	254	–	–	–	226	–	10	18
Counterweight, struck by,	6	1	–	–	2	1	–	2	6,481	6,000	–	–	459	14	–	8
Fall of person into shaft from floor,	103	7	–	–	58	4	11	23	46,849	42,000	–	–	4,611	52	101	85
Fall of person into shaft from car,	15	4	–	–	7	–	–	4	24,499	24,000	–	–	484	–	–	15
Fall of person into car from floor,	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	97	–	–	–	83	14	–	–
Gates (*n. o. c.*),	111	2	–	1	48	4	10	46	17,189	12,000	–	1,800	3,053	52	93	191
Machinery, breaking,	20	1	–	2	12	1	–	4	9,932	6,000	–	2,600	1,299	13	–	20
Machinery, caught in,	30	–	–	5	13	4	3	5	2,005	–	–	1,500	412	47	26	20
Objects falling down shaft from floor,	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	6	98	–	–	–	50	–	20	28
Objects falling down shaft from car,	8	–	–	–	3	1	1	3	97	–	–	–	63	11	9	14
Objects falling from floor into car,	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	6,012	6,000	–	–	–	–	9	3
All other,	137	3	–	–	48	10	18	58	20,850	18,000	–	–	2,287	130	167	266
Elevators, Automatic, and Dumb Waiters.																
Cable, breaking,	4	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	721	–	–	300	416	–	–	5
Cable, unwinding,	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	42	–	–	–	28	14	–	–
Car, caught between floor and,	4	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	54	–	–	–	21	26	–	7
Car, caught between shaft side and,	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	69	–	–	–	61	–	–	8
Car, struck by, in pit,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	33	–	–	–	28	–	–	5
Car, struck by, elsewhere,	8	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	559	–	–	–	543	–	–	16
Counterweight, struck by,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	26	–	–	–	19	–	–	7
Fall of person into shaft from floor,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	35	–	–	–
Machinery, caught in,	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	55	–	–	–	32	–	10	13

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
E. HOISTING APPARATUS — *Con.*																
Elevators, Automatic, and Dumb Waiters — Con.																
Objects falling down shaft from floor, . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Objects falling down shaft from car, . .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other, ...	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	121	–	–	–	108	–	10	3
Elevators, Sidewalk.																
Gates (*n. o. c.*), ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
All other, ...	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	106	–	–	–	106	–	–	–
Construction Hoists and Elevators (not Derricks).																
Cable, breaking, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	64	–	–	–	64	–	–	–
Cable, unwinding, ...	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cable, caught by, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Car, struck by, elsewhere, ...	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	72	–	–	–	65	–	–	7
Catching of load or part thereof between car and shaft, ...	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	378	–	–	–	373	–	–	5
Counterweight, struck by, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
Fall of person into shaft from floor, . .	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery, caught in, ...	7	–	–	1	4	–	1	1	437	–	–	300	123	–	8	6
Objects falling down shaft from car, . .	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
All other, ...	8	–	–	–	4	–	1	3	168	–	–	–	147	–	9	12
Mine Cages, Skips, and Buckets.																
Mine cages, skips, and buckets, . . .	5	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	132	–	–	–	110	14	–	8

Cranes, Locomotive.																	
Cable or chain catching or striking person,	6	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	750	–	–	600	144	–	–	6
Car striking person,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	340	–	–	–	340	–	–	–
Falls from crane or crane track (not in erecting or rigging),	5	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	921	–	–	811	93	14	–	3
Hook or sling catching or striking person,	15	–	–	1	8	1	1	4	571	–	–	300	226	14	10	21
Load, struck by, lowering or raising,	7	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	428	–	–	–	419	–	–	9
Load falling, broken cable,	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	6,020	6,000	–	–	–	11	9	–
Load falling, slipping cable,	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	6,031	6,000	–	–	31	–	–	–
Load falling, slipping of hook,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	33	–	–	–
Load, struck by, swinging,	12	3	–	–	6	–	1	2	18,262	18,000	–	–	241	–	10	11
Load falling, machinery breaking,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Load falling, hitch slipping,	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	231	–	–	–	231	–	–	–
Machinery catching person,	13	–	–	3	9	1	–	–	4,398	–	–	4,050	336	12	–	–
Objects falling from load,	21	–	1	–	14	3	1	2	6,705	–	6,000	–	646	42	8	9
Other,	5	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	181	–	–	–	173	–	–	8
Cranes, Other Traveling.																	
Cable or chain catching or striking person,	16	–	–	2	4	1	–	9	681	–	–	345	287	14	–	35
Car striking person,	6	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	6,416	6,000	–	–	416	–	–	–
Falls from crane or crane track (not in erecting or rigging),	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	61	–	–	–	59	–	–	2
Hook or sling, catching or striking person,	13	–	–	–	5	2	–	6	249	–	–	–	195	27	–	27
Load, struck by, swinging,	31	1	–	2	10	4	5	9	9,061	6,000	–	2,550	375	52	47	37
Load, struck by, lowering or raising,	17	–	–	–	7	2	1	7	297	–	–	–	228	26	8	35
Load falling, broken cable,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	23	–	–	–	21	–	–	2
Load falling, slipping cable,	8	–	–	1	3	1	–	3	675	–	–	300	347	14	–	14
Load falling, breaking of hood,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	300	–	–	300	–	–	–	–
Load falling, slipping of hood,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	40	–	–	–	40	–	–	–
Load falling, machinery breaking,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	119	–	–	–	115	–	–	4
Load falling, hitch slipping,	6	1	–	–	1	–	1	3	6,050	6,000	–	–	28	–	8	14
Machinery catching person,	14	–	–	1	7	1	3	2	592	–	–	300	242	13	26	11
Objects falling from load,	21	–	–	–	14	2	–	5	626	–	–	–	581	25	–	20
Other,	29	–	–	–	7	1	4	17	458	–	–	–	323	11	36	88
Derricks and Jib Cranes.																	
Boom breaking,	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	132	–	–	–	130	–	–	2
Boom swinging,	10	1	–	–	6	–	1	2	6,265	6,000	–	–	249	–	9	7
Cable or chain catching person,	8	–	–	2	3	1	2	–	753	–	–	600	120	14	19	–
Derrick or crane striking person,	6	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	101	–	–	–	74	12	8	7
Derrick or crane falling,	17	1	–	–	10	2	1	3	7,904	6,000	–	–	1,855	23	9	17
Falls from crane load,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	39	–	–	–	32	–	–	7
Falls from crane, cab, car, or track (not in erecting or rigging),	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

Causes.	Number of Tabulatable Injuries.								Days lost due to —							
					Temporary disabilities.								Temporary disabilities.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Machinery — Con.																
E. HOISTING APPARATUS — *Con.*																
Derricks and Jib Cranes — Con.																
Hook or sling catching person,	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	213	-	-	-	188	14	9	2
Load, struck by, swinging,	18	-	-	-	9	2	3	4	437	-	-	-	374	23	26	14
Load, struck by, lowering or raising,	6	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	6,164	6,000	-	-	145	13	-	6
Load falling, broken cable,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	36	-	-	-	36	-	-	-
Load falling, sling breaking,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Load falling, machinery breaking,	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	14	-	2
Load falling, hitch slipping,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	27	-	-	-
Load falling (*n. o. c.*),	6	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	6,198	6,000	-	-	194	-	-	4
Machinery catching person,	10	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	160	-	-	-	107	14	10	29
Objects falling from load,	11	1	-	-	8	1	-	1	6,411	6,000	-	-	391	14	-	6
All other,	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	3	200	-	-	-	173	13	-	14
Wood stackers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Blocks and tackles, windlasses, capstans, and winches (*n. o. c.*),	128	1	-	9	52	8	9	49	14,291	6,000	-	5,100	2,823	100	81	187
Hay forks, derricks, and stackers,	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	98	-	-	-	66	27	-	5
F. CONVEYERS.																
Air Hoists.																
Objects falling from,	26	-	-	-	18	1	1	6	1,050	-	-	-	1,008	14	10	18
Caught in,	21	-	-	-	12	-	2	7	625	-	-	-	578	-	18	29
Struck by load,	36	3	-	-	22	1	2	8	19,746	18,000	-	-	1,678	12	18	38
Other,	16	-	-	-	5	2	-	9	224	-	-	-	151	25	-	48
Overhead Trolleys.																
Objects falling from,	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
Caught in,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	-	-
Struck by load,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Belt and Chain Conveyers.																
Objects falling from,	31	1	–	5	15	2	2	6	9,403	6,000	–	2,550	783	25	20	25
Caught in,	53	–	–	8	24	3	3	15	6,481	–	–	4,352	1,995	37	28	69
Struck by load,	20	–	1	1	8	3	–	7	8,018	–	6,000	1,495	455	39	–	29
Other,	26	–	–	2	5	1	5	13	942	–	–	600	235	14	41	52
Screen Conveyers.																
Caught in,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Bucket Conveyers.																
Objects falling from,	49	1	–	–	23	1	5	19	7,209	6,000	–	–	1,069	14	45	81
Caught in,	52	1	–	3	28	3	2	15	9,224	6,000	–	1,800	1,296	40	17	71
Struck by load,	35	1	–	–	20	3	2	9	7,502	6,000	–	–	1,402	41	16	43
Other,	33	–	–	–	14	–	1	18	713	–	–	–	618	–	10	85
Platform Conveyers and Escalators.																
Objects falling from,	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	350	–	–	–	350	–	–	–
Caught in,	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	1,130	–	–	–	1,130	–	–	–
Struck by load,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	52	–	–	–	52	–	–	–
Other,	5	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	274	–	–	–	249	25	–	–
Vehicles (not including Construction of).	**5,062**	**115**	**2**	**64**	**2,252**	**397**	**445**	**1,787**	**929,524**	**690,000**	**12,000**	**88,185**	**122,049**	**5,067**	**4,020**	**8,203**
A. CARS AND ENGINES — STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.																
Falls from or in Vehicles.																
In getting on or off, in motion,	44	2	–	1	17	5	6	13	15,270	12,000	–	2,400	699	65	52	54
In getting on or off, at rest,	155	1	–	–	46	20	17	71	8,288	6,000	–	–	1,563	254	156	315
While riding on, due to sudden start or stop,	54	–	–	–	15	5	11	23	946	–	–	–	682	59	101	104
While riding on, due to slipping or loss of balance,	143	–	–	1	72	17	11	42	7,870	–	–	3,000	4,370	218	97	185
While riding on, contact with overhead structure,	16	3	–	–	6	–	1	6	18,210	18,000	–	–	170	–	9	31
While riding on, contact with side structure,	54	3	–	–	21	9	5	16	19,434	18,000	–	–	1,215	112	44	63
Falls (*n. o. c.*),	245	3	–	1	112	19	19	91	27,226	18,000	–	2,400	5,990	235	173	428
Train Wrecks.																
Car striking object on track without derailing,	5	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	118	–	–	–	104	12	–	2
Collisions,	133	9	1	3	55	10	16	39	69,235	54,000	6,000	5,700	3,103	123	139	170
Derailments,	39	2	–	–	17	5	2	13	12,884	12,000	–	–	734	63	17	70

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Vehicles, etc. — Con.																
A. CARS AND ENGINES — STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS — *Con.*																
Struck by or caught between.																
While coupling or uncoupling,	51	4	-	5	14	1	6	21	33,780	24,000	-	9,097	516	13	54	100
While switching,	80	4	-	2	30	4	9	31	31,872	24,000	-	6,000	1,592	49	80	151
While repairing cars or engines,	17	-	-	2	8	1	-	6	1,542	-	-	900	614	12	-	16
While repairing track,	7	-	-	1	2	-	2	2	386	-	-	300	59	-	16	11
While crossing track,	63	16	-	2	24	1	3	17	98,824	96,000	-	1,500	1,096	14	29	185
While standing or walking on track,	41	3	-	2	18	3	7	8	24,964	18,000	-	6,000	824	34	63	43
N. o. c.,	49	9	-	1	20	3	6	10	57,455	54,000	-	2,400	920	42	51	42
Other Causes.																
Setting or releasing hand brakes (exclude falls due to),	83	-	-	1	37	2	12	31	2,254	-	-	300	1,708	24	105	117
Objects falling from (not in loading or unloading),	25	1	-	-	10	1	2	11	6,563	6,000	-	-	474	14	17	58
Objects shifting on load,	20	-	-	-	8	3	4	5	474	-	-	-	376	38	37	23
All other,	182	4	-	3	69	19	18	69	29,022	24,000	-	900	3,454	239	158	271
B. MINE AND QUARRY CARS AND MOTORS.																
Caught or struck by rope or chain,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Caught by car or load in dumping,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
Derailments,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Getting on or off car,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Riding on, contact with roof,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Struck by or caught between while coupling or switching,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Struck by (*n. o. c.*),	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	33	-	-	-	27	-	-	6
Struck or caught between (*n. o. c.*),	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	57	-	-	-	45	-	-	12

C. PLANT TRUCKS ON TRACKS.																
Braking,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Caught between and overhead obstruction,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Caught by car or load in dumping,	9	-	-	-	5	1	-	3	165	-	-	-	141	13	-	11
Collisions,	22	-	-	1	4	4	3	10	622	-	-	300	196	51	28	47
Derailments,	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	307	-	-	-	286	-	-	21
Falls from, due to sudden start or stop,	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	38	-	-	-	27	-	-	11
Getting on or off car,	19	-	-	-	5	-	1	13	283	-	-	-	217	-	8	58
Lifting or pushing car,	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	17	3
Riding on, contact with roof,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Struck by or caught between while coupling or switching,	6	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	115	-	-	-	88	14	-	13
Struck by (*n. o. c.*),	19	-	-	1	7	4	2	5	771	-	-	300	383	49	17	22
Struck or caught between (*n. o. c.*),	22	-	-	-	9	3	1	9	441	-	-	-	354	35	9	43
Falls (*n. o. c.*),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
D. AUTOMOBILE AND OTHER POWER VEHICLES.																
Breaking of car or part not resulting in collision or overturning,	25	-	-	1	5	4	4	11	681	-	-	300	235	51	39	56
Collisions, skidding,	38	-	-	2	17	2	3	14	9,287	-	-	7,500	1,674	25	28	60
Collisions, breaking of parts,	10	-	-	-	4	2	1	3	310	-	-	-	262	25	10	13
Collisions, all other,	223	3	-	2	88	18	21	91	26,800	18,000	-	3,300	4,643	232	185	440
Collisions with cars or engines,	66	2	-	1	21	5	5	32	13,407	12,000	-	300	843	62	47	155
Cranking,	459	-	-	1	269	28	28	133	14,010	-	-	300	12,518	363	250	579
Engines (*n. o. c.*),	31	-	-	4	12	2	4	9	1,972	-	-	1,500	377	25	34	36
Falls from,	272	5	-	4	131	16	21	95	45,846	30,000	-	8,400	6,648	204	190	404
Mechanical unloading,	16	-	-	1	12	1	-	2	840	-	-	300	518	14	-	8
Objects falling from,	25	-	-	-	9	1	3	12	741	-	-	-	645	14	28	54
Objects shifting on load,	18	1	-	1	10	-	-	6	6,823	6,000	-	300	495	-	-	28
Overturning, skidding,	29	-	-	1	12	2	1	13	2,062	-	-	900	1,075	25	9	53
Overturning, breaking of parts,	12	-	-	-	8	3	-	1	785	-	-	-	740	40	-	5
Overturning, all other,	21	2	-	-	8	-	2	9	12,427	12,000	-	-	361	-	19	47
Struck by,	285	8	-	3	116	19	27	112	57,223	48,000	-	1,928	6,323	253	241	478
All other,	161	2	-	2	77	8	12	60	16,765	12,000	-	600	3,718	106	108	233
E. BICYCLES.																
Bicycles,	14	-	-	-	4	1	1	8	236	-	-	-	183	13	10	30
F. AEROPLANES.																
N. o. c.,	57	-	-	-	29	3	6	19	1,397	-	-	-	1,221	38	58	80

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Vehicles, etc. — Con.																
G. ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES (NOT MINE OR QUARRY CARS).																
Breaking of parts,	12	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	3,384	-	-	1,500	1,884	-	-	-
Collisions with cars or engines,	118	4	-	-	46	9	14	45	27,654	24,000	-	-	2,997	111	130	416
Collisions with other vehicles,	32	-	-	-	8	4	7	13	692	-	-	-	528	52	64	48
Collisions with stationary objects,	57	-	-	-	25	11	2	19	1,853	-	-	-	1,606	142	20	85
Falls from,	765	7	-	8	373	58	70	249	83,557	42,000	-	16,260	22,829	743	643	1,082
Mechanical unloading,	46	-	1	1	20	7	3	14	8,088	-	6,000	900	1,007	89	29	63
Objects falling from (not in loading or unloading),	31	-	-	-	18	2	1	10	814	-	-	-	746	26	8	34
Objects shifting on load,	29	-	-	1	13	1	-	14	890	-	-	300	517	11	-	62
Overturning,	76	-	-	2	37	7	6	24	4,728	-	-	1,800	2,684	93	53	98
Struck by,	165	4	-	-	70	13	17	61	28,929	24,000	-	-	4,288	167	156	318
Whiffletrees,	28	1	-	-	15	2	1	9	7,190	6,000	-	-	1,115	27	10	38
All other,	206	3	-	-	89	21	12	81	23,188	18,000	-	-	4,455	269	109	355
H. ANIMAL-DRAWN IMPLEMENTS (NOT MACHINERY).																
N. o. c.,	18	-	-	-	10	1	1	6	784	-	-	-	734	11	8	31
I. WATER CRAFT.																
Capsizing,	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collisions with vessels,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	306	-	-	300	-	-	-	6
Collisions with other objects,	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	107	-	-	-	100	-	-	7
Falls from, or jumping overboard,	18	6	-	-	6	-	1	5	36,289	36,000	-	-	261	-	10	18
Falls from rigging,	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	251	-	-	-	247	-	-	4
Falls into hatchway,	36	1	-	-	17	4	3	11	7,137	6,000	-	-	1,009	54	29	45
Hawsers and other ropes,	11	-	-	-	8	-	1	2	371	-	-	-	349	-	10	12
N. o. c.,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-

Explosions, Electricity, Fires, and Hot Substances.	**3,712**	**60**	**3**	**16**	**1,456**	**329**	**325**	**1,523**	**466,305**	**360,000**	**18,000**	**18,250**	**56,358**	**4,143**	**2,965**	**6,589**
A. BOILERS AND STEAM-PRESSURE APPARATUS.																
Economizers and superheaters, explosions of,	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	69	–	–	–	62	–	–	7
Steam boilers, explosions of, ...	10	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	507	–	–	–	498	–	–	9
Steam boilers, escaping steam and hot water,	37	–	–	–	12	4	2	19	531	–	–	–	373	53	16	89
Steam boilers, all other causes, ...	21	–	–	–	6	1	2	12	316	–	–	–	248	11	17	40
Steam pipes, explosions of, ...	20	1	–	–	13	2	2	2	6,540	6,000	–	–	486	26	18	10
Steam pipes, all other causes, ...	75	–	–	–	30	7	7	31	1,528	–	–	–	1,249	86	63	130
Steam and hot-water gauges, explosions of, .	5	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	1,929	–	–	1,800	116	13	–	–
Steam and hot-water gauges, all other causes,	19	–	–	–	11	1	4	3	485	–	–	–	424	14	36	11
Other steam-pressure apparatus, explosions of, ...	5	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	169	–	–	–	146	13	–	10
Other steam-pressure apparatus, all other causes, ...	33	–	–	–	15	1	4	13	646	–	–	–	535	12	36	63
B. EXPLOSIONS OF EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.																
Blasting, ...	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	199	–	–	–	199	–	–	–
Misfires or delayed shot, ...	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	24	–	–	–	21	–	–	3
Premature shot, ...	6	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	455	–	–	–	423	–	27	5
Tamping, ...	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	44	–	–	–	44	–	–	–
Windy shot, ...	1	–	1	–	—	–	–	–	6,000	–	6,000	–	–	–	–	–
All other, ...	5	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	166	–	–	–	137	–	26	3
Explosives, manufacturing and storing, .	22	2	–	–	12	2	–	6	12,602	12,000	–	–	559	23	–	20
Explosives, transportation and handling, .	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	112	–	–	–	104	–	–	8
Gas, ...	75	4	–	–	21	9	2	39	24,982	24,000	–	–	685	112	16	169
Gasoline and other petroleum products, .	45	1	–	–	19	7	1	17	7,106	6,000	–	–	941	85	10	70
All other, ...	72	6	2	2	29	6	7	20	53,081	36,000	12,000	3,600	1,248	78	61	94
C. OTHER EXPLOSIONS.																
Ammonia apparatus, ...	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Other high-pressure apparatus, . . .	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	2	180	–	–	–	164	–	10	6
All other, ...	11	–	–	–	2	1	1	7	124	–	–	–	75	14	8	27
D. ELECTRICITY.																
N. o. c., ...	369	21	–	6	114	25	39	164	137,815	126,000	–	4,750	5,702	313	357	693
E. CONFLAGRATIONS.																
N. o. c., ...	14	6	–	–	8	–	–	–	36,937	36,000	–	–	937	–	–	–

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Explosions, Electricity, Fires, and Hot Substances — Con.																
F. HOT SUBSTANCES AND FLAMES.																
Asphalt, pitch, and tar,	89	–	–	–	28	6	5	50	1,418	–	–	–	1,086	77	47	208
Flames, clothing,	29	4	–	1	11	3	3	7	25,060	24,000	–	300	669	34	26	31
Flames, all other,	262	8	–	–	88	31	28	107	52,572	48,000	–	–	3,470	408	263	431
Hot surfaces, contact with,	137	–	–	–	32	16	13	76	1,679	–	–	–	1,018	202	117	342
Hot water,	281	3	–	–	112	31	30	105	22,813	18,000	–	–	3,665	379	283	486
Metal not molten, handling of,	196	–	–	–	118	14	15	49	4,721	–	–	–	4,204	172	129	216
Molten metal, explosion of,	16	–	–	–	8	–	2	6	417	–	–	–	372	–	18	27
Molten metal, at furnace or cupola,	81	–	–	–	56	1	5	19	2,178	–	–	–	2,024	14	45	95
Molten metal, pouring,	393	–	–	1	186	32	36	138	9,637	–	–	1,800	6,493	406	331	607
Molten metal or slag, all other,	193	–	–	–	92	18	14	69	4,270	–	–	–	3,627	231	127	285
Oxyacetylene or electric cutting or welding,	32	–	–	–	4	–	3	25	226	–	–	–	87	–	28	111
Radiant heat from incandescent metal,	8	–	–	–	2	2	–	4	93	–	–	–	52	24	–	17
Other hot liquids,	294	2	–	–	122	27	25	118	17,332	12,000	–	–	4,277	334	229	492
All other hot objects,	366	1	–	1	149	37	27	151	12,769	6,000	–	300	5,098	472	244	655
Burned by acids,	464	1	–	4	125	43	41	250	18,179	6,000	–	5,700	4,462	537	377	1,103
Sands, ashes, cinders, etc.,	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	385	–	–	–	378	–	–	7
Falls of Persons.	**10,530**	**70**	**5**	**69**	**4,863**	**776**	**833**	**3,914**	**847,417**	**420,000**	**25,200**	**86,018**	**281,841**	**9,663**	**7,549**	**17,146**
A. FROM ELEVATORS.																
Benches, boxes, chairs, and tables,	377	–	–	5	167	28	37	140	16,602	–	–	6,728	8,574	352	334	614
Boilers, engines, and machines,	102	1	–	1	53	12	10	25	12,881	6,000	–	3,600	2,927	151	95	108
Bridges, dams, and docks (not in construction or demolition),	17	–	–	–	7	2	1	7	804	–	–	–	742	24	8	30

Buildings in construction or demolition not elsewhere specified,	35	-	-	-	22	1	1	11	1,376	-	-	-	1,306	14	8	48
Cranes, derricks, elevators, and hoists in erecting or rigging,	16	-	-	-	8	-	3	5	421	-	-	-	374	-	26	21
Elevated bins, pockets, and tanks,	16	-	-	-	5	2	1	8	416	-	-	-	343	23	10	40
Floors, temporary,	31	1	-	-	15	2	2	11	6,818	6,000	-	-	729	26	20	43
Gangplanks,	79	1	-	1	37	3	4	33	8,984	6,000	-	600	2,150	35	34	165
Ladders.																
Breaking of ladder or parts,	50	1	-	-	30	1	4	14	8,686	6,000	-	-	2,576	14	38	58
Slipping, twisting, or fall of ladder,	321	6	-	4	158	14	26	113	57,418	36,000	-	10,200	10,336	178	233	471
Knocked off ladder,	33	-	-	-	19	3	-	11	880	-	-	-	794	41	-	45
All other,	450	5	-	5	225	34	26	155	51,609	30,000	-	4,800	15,445	427	234	703
Loading platforms,	133	2	-	1	41	12	12	65	14,658	12,000	-	300	1,843	148	110	257
Piles,	164	1	-	3	80	10	14	56	13,415	6,000	-	2,550	4,357	133	129	246
Poles and trees,	103	4	1	-	63	5	9	21	34,704	24,000	6,000	-	4,444	69	84	107
Roofs,	41	1	-	-	21	5	2	12	7,932	6,000	-	-	1,799	60	19	54
Runways, balconies, and platforms (not loading platforms),	212	2	-	-	119	14	13	64	20,455	12,000	-	-	7,870	174	121	290
Scaffolds and Stagings.																
Breaking or slipping,	211	3	-	3	121	10	14	60	31,250	18,000	-	3,645	9,092	129	133	251
Breaking of tackle or support,	62	2	-	-	39	2	1	18	15,525	12,000	-	-	3,407	26	10	82
Tilting of scaffold,	12	-	-	-	10	-	-	2	854	-	-	-	840	-	-	14
Tilting or falling of loose plank,	62	1	1	1	40	6	1	12	10,999	6,000	1,200	900	2,756	77	8	58
Other,	343	13	-	4	203	17	20	86	98,858	78,000	-	4,950	15,117	218	184	389
Stairs and steps,	1,087	6	-	1	463	97	88	432	69,201	36,000	-	4,500	24,885	1,120	815	1,881
Tramways and trestles,	36	2	-	-	17	3	-	14	13,381	12,000	-	-	1,282	37	-	62
Windows and wall openings,	53	1	-	-	30	3	1	18	8,665	6,000	-	-	2,524	39	9	93
All other,	654	2	2	1	185	54	60	350	37,138	12,000	12,000	900	9,470	690	543	1,535
B. INTO EXCAVATIONS, PITS, AND SHAFTS.																
Bins and vats containing hot or corrosive substances,	30	-	-	-	24	-	-	6	1,073	-	-	-	1,049	-	-	24
Bins and vats, all other,	73	1	-	-	38	3	3	28	9,092	6,000	-	-	2,911	37	27	117
Floor openings (not elevator shafts),	247	1	-	1	112	17	24	92	13,845	6,000	-	600	6,418	214	214	399
Manholes,	46	-	-	-	27	5	5	9	1,474	-	-	-	1,331	62	45	36
Excavations (*n. o. c.*),	181	6	-	2	80	7	13	73	42,111	36,000	-	1,800	3,810	93	118	290
C. ON LEVEL.																
Slipping,	3,713	7	1	25	1,752	290	286	1,352	184,371	42,000	6,000	28,687	95,614	3,637	2,528	5,905
Stumbling over fixed objects,	340	-	-	2	78	27	41	192	9,831	-	-	4,500	3,775	326	384	846
Stumbling over loose objects,	909	-	-	9	444	73	85	298	34,272	-	-	6,758	24,494	912	785	1,323
All other,	291	-	-	-	130	14	26	121	7,418	-	-	-	6,457	177	243	541

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Stepping on or Striking against Objects.	4,016	5	-	15	1,112	304	413	2,167	104,266	30,000	-	13,552	44,348	3,816	3,751	8,799
A. STEPPING ON OBJECTS.																
Nails,	1,586	-	-	2	247	102	181	1,054	17,457	-	-	2,452	8,180	1,283	1,633	3,909
All other sharp objects,	285	-	-	-	90	28	25	142	4,719	-	-	-	3,496	355	232	636
B. STRIKING AGAINST OBJECTS.																
Fellow employee,	46	-	-	1	20	-	6	19	1,774	-	-	300	1,329	-	57	88
Nails,	308	1	-	2	76	25	34	170	10,778	6,000	-	600	2,833	319	302	724
Other fixed objects,	227	-	-	1	77	15	26	108	5,227	-	-	1,200	3,106	193	229	499
Splinters or sharp projections from walls or structures,	829	2	-	7	318	65	80	357	35,623	12,000	-	6,900	13,647	808	732	1,536
All other objects,	735	2	-	2	284	69	61	317	28,688	12,000	-	2,100	11,757	858	566	1,407
Falling Objects not Being Handled by Injured.	2,235	22	2	24	944	142	182	919	221,818	132,000	8,000	21,873	52,542	1,800	1,674	3,929
A. COLLAPSE.																
Building and walls,	13	1	-	-	8	-	1	3	7,138	6,000	-	-	1,114	-	10	14
Chutes, conveyers, and slides,	8	-	-	1	3	1	1	2	477	-	-	300	144	14	10	9
Piles (stacked, stored, or piled-up material),	89	3	-	1	37	8	9	31	24,376	18,000	-	3,000	3,074	85	79	138
Scaffolds or staging,	19	-	-	-	10	1	1	7	765	-	-	-	715	13	10	27
All other,	25	-	-	-	9	-	1	15	1,340	-	-	-	1,270	-	9	61
B. FROM ELEVATIONS.																
Bins and pockets,	12	-	-	1	6	1	1	3	1,771	-	-	1,500	238	11	9	13
Buildings in course of construction or demolition (*n. o. c.*),	105	1	-	-	35	5	8	56	10,536	6,000	-	-	4,161	68	77	230

Buildings not in course of construction or demolition,	51	4	-	-	18	2	7	20	24,947	24,000	-	-	781	22	63	81
Chutes, conveyers, slides, and screens,	45	-	-	-	30	2	2	11	1,562	-	-	-	1,467	26	20	49
Dumps at mines and quarries,	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	103	-	-	-	95	-	-	8
Floor openings in building construction,	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	360	-	-	300	45	-	-	15
Floor openings (not elevator shafts),	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	494	-	-	-	472	-	-	22
Machines and work benches,	291	1	-	5	150	22	23	90	13,682	6,000	-	932	5,886	289	208	367
Piles (stacked, stored, or piled-up material),	140	-	1	-	57	13	9	60	10,077	-	6,000	-	3,585	166	82	244
Racks and shelves,	62	-	-	-	21	6	4	31	871	-	-	-	634	78	35	124
Runways, balconies, and platforms,	53	1	-	-	31	3	2	16	7,851	6,000	-	-	1,714	40	18	79
Scaffolds and staging,	83	1	-	2	36	4	3	37	9,684	6,000	-	2,100	1,359	51	27	147
Temporary floors,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tramways and trestles,	16	-	-	-	6	1	-	9	476	-	-	-	434	11	-	31
Other elevations,	445	1	-	6	179	27	38	194	21,977	6,000	-	6,363	8,073	335	355	851
C. TREES.																
Limbs, not in felling trees,	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	107	-	-	-	96	-	-	11
Trees, in felling (*n. o. c.*),	21	-	-	-	9	2	2	8	569	-	-	-	491	26	20	32
Trees, kick backs of, in felling,	8	2	-	2	4	-	-	-	15,448	12,000	-	3,300	148	-	-	-
Trees, lodged in felling,	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	433	-	-	-	404	13	10	6
Trees, not in felling,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
D. OBJECTS TIPPING OVER (EXCEPT VEHICLES).																
N. o. c.,	568	1	1	3	208	37	57	261	21,973	6,000	2,000	1,078	10,745	475	517	1,158
E. INTO EXCAVATIONS.																
Ditches and trenches,	32	2	-	1	18	1	1	9	14,781	12,000	-	1,800	914	12	9	46
Other excavations (not tunnels, mines, or quarries),	28	-	-	-	7	1	5	15	781	-	-	-	648	14	49	70
F. CAVE-INS (NOT MINES OR QUARRIES).																
Ditches and trenches,	52	2	-	1	30	1	4	14	15,659	12,000	-	1,200	2,358	14	38	49
Other excavations,	28	2	-	-	17	2	-	7	13,477	12,000	-	-	1,419	24	-	34
H. IN MINES AND QUARRIES (INSIDE).																
Coal, rock, and ore at the working face (not roof),	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	65	-	-	-	58	-	-	7
Coal, rock, and ore from pillars or ribs (not roof),	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Timbers (not in handling),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
All other,	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	9	2

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Continued.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Handling of Objects.	**21,134**	**21**	–	**207**	**7,884**	**1,769**	**2,014**	**9,239**	**668,033**	**126,000**	–	**117,662**	**342,613**	**22,835**	**18,460**	**40,413**
A. HEAVY OBJECTS.																
Caught between object handled and other object,	1,461	2	–	45	552	104	138	620	55,751	12,000	–	16,050	21,452	2,309	1,270	2,670
Objects dropped,	4,888	3	–	39	1,723	385	445	2,293	127,443	18,000	–	20,994	69,570	4,885	4,089	9,905
Objects falling from load (while loading or unloading),	1,142	1	–	12	392	91	124	522	32,974	6,000	–	5,101	17,328	1,158	1,139	2,248
Objects falling from pile (while piling or unpiling),	354	–	–	3	142	48	19	142	12,273	–	–	3,900	7,013	556	164	640
Objects thrown,	164	–	–	–	65	10	18	71	3,653	–	–	–	3,044	131	167	311
Strain in handling,	4,003	7	–	6	1,747	363	350	1,530	159,660	42,000	–	7,035	96,537	4,105	3,217	6,766
Handling (*n. o. c.*),	1,073	–	–	8	465	67	109	424	27,716	–	–	4,650	19,380	840	995	1,851
B. SHARP OR ROUGH OBJECTS.																
Bones,	174	–	–	1	69	14	23	67	3,217	–	–	300	2,208	181	211	317
Castings,	475	–	–	7	180	47	43	198	10,979	–	–	2,008	7,086	603	385	897
Glass,	585	–	–	5	147	59	75	299	14,441	–	–	6,600	5,039	750	684	1,368
Protruding nails in objects handled,	704	–	–	3	227	73	72	329	17,916	–	–	5,700	9,132	923	660	1,501
Protruding wires,	497	–	–	8	162	43	56	228	15,365	–	–	7,200	6,110	551	511	993
Sheet metal and sheet metal objects,	773	1	–	13	328	62	69	300	26,565	6,000	–	4,800	13,061	794	618	1,292
Slivers, metal,	586	1	–	13	223	52	53	244	21,691	6,000	–	5,700	7,705	668	492	1,126
Slivers, wood,	1,113	1	–	12	411	97	112	480	35,968	6,000	–	10,500	15,085	1,206	1,019	2,158
All other,	1,198	2	–	12	376	99	135	574	35,815	12,000	–	5,400	13,499	1,259	1,246	2,411
C. HAND TRUCKS, CARTS, AND WHEELBARROWS.																
Caught between truck and other object,	262	–	–	3	96	18	23	122	5,792	–	–	900	3,933	224	212	523
Object falling from (not in loading or unloading),	351	1	–	4	125	38	37	146	16,910	6,000	–	3,000	6,479	486	347	598
Overturning,	65	–	–	3	28	9	5	20	2,930	–	–	1,200	1,480	110	48	92

Struck by truck, handled by injured person,	736	-	-	6	238	56	60	376	15,704	-	-	2,724	10,070	715	544	1,651
Struck by truck, handled by coworker,	250	2	-	-	76	20	19	133	16,167	12,000	-	-	3,148	254	177	588
All other,	280	-	-	4	112	14	29	121	9,103	-	-	3,900	4,254	177	265	507
Hand Tools.	**6,171**	**3**	-	**116**	**1,713**	**515**	**672**	**3,152**	**235,090**	**18,000**	-	**122,941**	**68,159**	**6,272**	**6,166**	**13,552**
A. In Hands of Injured Worker.																
Breaking or coming apart of tool,	139	-	-	5	52	7	14	61	8,350	-	-	5,230	2,648	84	126	262
Flying particles set in motion by tool (*n. o. c.*),	228	-	-	11	50	12	32	123	21,570	-	-	18,600	2,004	145	286	535
Metal chips,	510	-	-	16	100	28	61	305	33,629	-	-	27,300	4,177	351	553	1,248
Nails and spikes,	85	-	-	8	20	2	11	44	15,373	-	-	14,400	673	27	101	172
Stone,	112	-	-	4	39	7	7	55	10,456	-	-	7,200	2,857	91	65	243
Glancing or slipping of tool in use,	4,224	2	-	56	1,181	394	456	2,135	111,948	12,000	-	35,661	46,153	4,748	4,191	9,195
All other,	362	-	-	6	121	33	35	167	7,767	-	-	2,550	3,723	419	321	754
B. In Hands of Fellow Worker.																
Flying particles set in motion by tools (*n. o. c.*),	17	-	-	1	3	1	2	10	1,957	-	-	1,800	83	12	19	43
Metal chips,	32	-	-	2	10	2	3	15	4,004	-	-	3,600	289	25	25	65
Nails and spikes,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	20	-	-	5
Stone,	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	28	-	-	-	-	12	10	6
Breaking or coming apart of tools,	15	-	-	-	8	-	2	5	524	-	-	-	486	-	20	18
Glancing or slipping of tool in use,	412	1	-	7	120	26	46	212	19,094	6,000	-	6,600	4,799	332	430	933
All other,	29	-	-	-	8	2	2	17	365	-	-	-	247	26	19	73
Animals.	**653**	**6**	-	**6**	**301**	**42**	**57**	**241**	**58,378**	**36,000**	-	**3,716**	**16,583**	**533**	**525**	**1,021**
A. Draft Animals.																
Bites,	29	-	-	-	5	2	1	21	276	-	-	-	147	25	9	95
Kicks and stepped on,	419	4	-	3	192	23	37	160	38,200	24,000	-	2,516	10,395	295	337	657
Runaways,	79	1	-	-	45	6	5	22	9,742	6,000	-	-	3,516	78	47	101
All other,	82	-	-	1	38	10	11	22	2,668	-	-	600	1,736	123	104	105
B. Other Animals.																
Other than draft,	24	1	-	2	12	1	1	7	7,115	6,000	-	600	469	12	10	24
Insects,	20	-	-	-	9	-	2	9	377	-	-	-	320	-	18	39
Miscellaneous Causes.	**3,453**	**21**	**1**	**48**	**939**	**267**	**359**	**1,818**	**236,426**	**126,000**	**6,000**	**49,200**	**40,781**	**3,381**	**3,262**	**7,802**
Cold, including frostbites,	175	1	-	11	79	8	26	50	17,899	6,000	-	7,200	4,138	107	234	220
Compressed air (not explosions),	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	46	-	-	-	-	-	18	28
Doors, windows, covers, and gates, exclusive of elevators,	877	1	-	11	332	82	68	383	28,961	6,000	-	5,400	14,193	1,066	628	1,674

TABLE V. — *Causes of Injuries, by Extent of Disability, etc.* — Concluded.

CAUSES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.								DAYS LOST DUE TO —							
					TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.								TEMPORARY DISABILITIES.			
	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.	Total.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Over 14 Days.	11 to 14 Days.	8 to 10 Days.	7 Days and under.
Miscellaneous Causes — Con.																
Drenching (not drowning),	17	1	-	-	6	1	1	8	6,813	6,000	-	-	757	11	8	37
Flying particles (*n. o. c.*),	1,036	1	1	17	204	72	104	637	55,186	6,000	6,000	30,600	8,154	897	931	2,604
Heat prostration and sunstroke,	133	3	-	-	9	7	16	98	18,966	18,000	-	-	313	83	142	428
Lightning,	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	11	-	9
Violence of co-employee,	57	-	-	1	13	4	6	33	1,264	-	-	300	721	47	53	143
Violence, all other,	61	-	-	1	32	6	3	19	3,413	-	-	1,800	1,443	77	27	66
Wrestling, sparring, and horseplay,	42	-	-	-	7	5	5	25	400	-	-	-	173	65	48	114
All other,	969	8	-	7	234	77	123	520	66,334	48,000	-	3,900	10,005	966	1,129	2,334
Asphyxiation, overcome by escaping gas,	73	6	-	-	23	4	5	35	37,124	36,000	-	-	884	51	44	145
Poisonous and Corrosive Substances and Occupational Diseases.	**899**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**344**	**76**	**93**	**375**	**73,920**	**48,000**	**6,000**	**1,541**	**14,770**	**948**	**858**	**1,803**
Poisonous and corrosive substances and occupational diseases,	899	8	1	2	344	76	93	375	73,920	48,000	6,000	1,541	14,770	948	858	1,803
Totals,	77,505	438	17	2,177	29,226	6,071	6,933	32,643	5,970,000	2,628,000	93,200	1,586,955	1,379,486	77,028	63,447	141,884

TABLE VI. — *Machinery — Frequency of Injuries, by Manner of Occurrence and by Part of Machine, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

MANNER OF OCCURRENCE.	PART OF MACHINE ON WHICH ACCIDENT OCCURRED.								
	Total.	Point of Operation.	Belts.	Cranks or Eccentrics.	Flywheels.	Gears.	Set Screws, Keys, and Bolts.	Counter-weights.	All Other.
Adjusting machine, tool, or work,	1,325	803	322	3	1	101	13	1	81
Starting, stopping, or operating machine,	12,071	11,318	213	10	7	397	38	3	85
Cleaning or oiling machine,	1,360	795	77	3	1	369	21	1	93
Repairing machine,	282	142	21	-	2	21	10	1	85
Breaking of machine, tool, or work,	528	353	80	2	1	7	4	1	80
Flying objects striking operator,	2,432	2,416	2	2	-	-	2	-	10
All other,	1,642	286	28	3	1	39	3	3	1,279
Totals,	19,640	16,113	743	23	13	934	91	10	1,713

TABLE VII. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Wage Groups, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.												
	$6 and under.	$6.01 to $7.	$7.01 to $8.	$8.01 to $9.	$9.01 to $10.	$10.01 to $11.	$11.01 to $12.	$12.01 to $13.	$13.01 to $14.	$14.01 to $15.	$15.01 to $16.	$16.01 to $17.	$17.01 to $18.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Ice Harvesting.	**3**	**1**	**5**	**5**	**6**	–	**22**	**12**	**17**	**97**	**26**	**34**	**129**
Agriculture,	2	1	5	5	5	–	14	10	13	46	19	18	30
Forestry,	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	1	2	31	3	5	33
Animal husbandry,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	4
Ice harvesting,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	19	2	10	62
Extraction of Minerals.	–	–	**1**	**1**	**2**	–	**6**	**3**	**9**	**21**	**18**	**17**	**56**
Quarrying,	–	–	1	1	2	–	6	3	9	21	18	17	56
Building Trades.	**18**	**14**	**7**	**31**	**18**	**20**	**82**	**23**	**98**	**225**	**96**	**197**	**705**
Building and hand trades,	18	14	7	31	18	20	82	23	98	225	96	197	705
Chemical and Allied Products.	**12**	**14**	**24**	**17**	**33**	**34**	**62**	**47**	**66**	**154**	**72**	**102**	**202**
Fertilizer makers,	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	4	36	1	12	14
Paint makers,	–	1	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	7	3	3	4
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	2	–	4	5	10	22	25	27	20	56	30	42	63
Soap makers,	3	4	4	2	7	2	9	6	10	12	8	8	28
Other chemical workers,	7	9	15	10	15	7	22	9	31	43	30	37	93
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	**4**	**3**	**9**	**7**	**3**	**8**	**14**	**8**	**23**	**66**	**38**	**39**	**77**
Brick makers,	–	–	1	3	–	1	3	–	5	14	2	12	22
Potteries,	1	1	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	7	3	2
Tile makers,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	3
Glass makers, workers,	–	2	4	2	2	2	3	1	–	5	5	4	2
Terra-cotta workers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Lime, cement, and gypsum,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	28	15	10	22
Marble and stone cutters,	2	–	2	2	1	2	7	4	7	19	9	10	25
Clothing.	**16**	**15**	**22**	**29**	**31**	**13**	**28**	**10**	**17**	**22**	**2**	**10**	**18**
Clothing makers,	7	11	18	19	22	10	18	7	13	13	1	8	9
Corset workers,	4	4	2	7	3	1	1	1	1	5	–	–	3
Glove makers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hat makers (wool or felt),	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	2	–	1	5
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers,	4	–	2	3	4	2	5	2	2	2	1	1	1

Food and Kindred Products.	**54**	**64**	**50**	**54**	**85**	**49**	**105**	**80**	**182**	**205**	**145**	**178**	**243**
Bakeries,	10	13	5	8	19	10	17	13	49	52	38	23	39
Butter and cheese makers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3
Candy,	26	35	30	23	41	27	42	36	48	34	13	19	25
Fish curers and packers,	9	5	2	4	5	4	12	1	11	17	8	31	28
Flour and grain mills,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	1
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, and preservers,	2	1	1	3	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	1
Slaughter and packing houses,	–	1	–	3	2	1	8	5	24	39	37	63	100
Sugar makers and refiners,	–	–	1	1	2	3	1	–	15	21	19	17	5
Other food preparers,	7	9	11	12	14	4	25	23	29	39	28	24	41
Iron and Steel and their Products.	**86**	**100**	**164**	**169**	**215**	**229**	**371**	**394**	**1,015**	**1,511**	**1,020**	**1,510**	**1,727**
Agricultural implements,	–	2	1	–	–	4	5	4	5	11	2	9	13
Automobile factories,	1	2	7	6	13	8	21	9	22	56	26	50	66
Car and railroad shops,	–	1	–	1	–	1	4	2	8	25	4	18	17
Foundries and metal working,	54	46	84	99	108	136	215	291	685	932	645	972	931
Iron and steel mills,	–	3	11	5	7	7	9	13	29	53	64	50	91
Ship and boat building,	1	5	4	1	7	5	26	4	62	75	45	62	199
Wagons and carriages,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	9	2	10	6
Other iron and steel workers,	30	41	57	57	80	68	89	70	200	350	232	339	404
Leather and its Finished Products.	**100**	**106**	**169**	**195**	**193**	**149**	**357**	**148**	**268**	**487**	**246**	**243**	**461**
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	2	–	2	2	2	3	1	2	8	14	–	4	10
Leather belt, leather case, and pocketbook makers,	7	5	8	16	13	11	10	9	4	14	7	13	14
Shoes,	88	92	143	161	167	113	283	96	180	329	128	140	262
Tanneries,	3	9	12	14	11	22	61	41	76	130	110	85	174
Trunk makers,	–	–	4	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1
Liquors and Beverages.	–	–	**4**	**7**	–	**4**	**11**	**1**	**13**	**36**	**20**	**40**	**35**
Breweries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	3	13	22	21
Distilleries,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	6	1
Other liquor and beverage workers,	–	–	4	7	–	4	10	1	9	31	6	12	13
Lumber and its Re-manufacture.	**37**	**35**	**54**	**60**	**90**	**82**	**170**	**124**	**245**	**320**	**155**	**200**	**217**
Box makers (wood),	7	2	2	12	22	17	48	38	84	95	48	65	64
Furniture,	10	16	18	22	30	22	30	22	68	67	43	67	51
Pianos and organs,	8	6	6	9	7	6	11	9	8	29	16	14	25
Saw and planing mills,	1	–	2	3	2	2	18	10	19	34	14	11	23
Other woodworkers,	11	11	26	14	29	35	63	45	66	95	34	43	54

TABLE VII. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.												
	$6 and under.	$6.01 to $7.	$7.01 to $8.	$8.01 to $9.	$9.01 to $10.	$10.01 to $11.	$11.01 to $12.	$12.01 to $13.	$13.01 to $14.	$14.01 to $15.	$15.01 to $16.	$16.01 to $17.	$17.01 to $18.
Metal and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	**42**	**27**	**42**	**57**	**76**	**46**	**79**	**53**	**124**	**152**	**81**	**113**	**128**
Brass mills,	20	2	3	4	19	4	16	8	24	42	6	19	30
Clock factories,	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	-	1	3	2
Copper factories,	-	1	-	-	3	2	5	4	11	16	12	7	14
Gold and silver workers,	1	1	2	5	2	4	7	1	10	14	4	10	16
Jewelry factories,	11	3	15	15	20	9	13	7	13	12	11	8	5
Lead and zinc factories,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	6	1	3	5
Tin-plate factories,	1	2	6	9	9	6	9	10	10	11	7	6	5
Watch factories,	2	3	3	6	6	4	8	3	5	3	3	5	4
Other metal workers,	6	14	13	17	14	12	18	15	42	36	26	37	33
Brass and copper mills, etc.,	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	6	12	10	15	14
Paper.	**32**	**33**	**36**	**59**	**47**	**51**	**87**	**49**	**160**	**197**	**108**	**248**	**246**
Box makers (paper),	20	6	16	21	13	8	25	11	22	24	4	7	10
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	5	10	10	14	11	12	14	6	10	6	3	6	8
Paper mills,	3	7	5	13	16	26	39	28	106	126	85	215	202
Pulp mills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	4	5	9
Other papers,	4	10	5	11	7	5	9	4	15	30	12	15	17
Printing and Bookbinding.	**45**	**31**	**47**	**34**	**34**	**16**	**43**	**25**	**22**	**49**	**35**	**25**	**37**
Printing and publishing establishments,	45	31	47	34	34	16	43	25	22	49	35	25	37
Textiles.	**147**	**178**	**287**	**389**	**605**	**827**	**1,149**	**1,192**	**1,346**	**1,442**	**939**	**766**	**772**
Carpet mills,	2	4	8	7	11	8	27	14	18	21	11	15	14
Cotton mills,	88	112	159	232	348	523	693	742	752	758	482	388	384
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	3	2	3	12	13	39	55	63	90	78	55	40	32
Hemp and jute mills,	-	3	4	18	18	32	15	12	21	17	11	10	12
Knitting mills,	18	6	13	11	34	30	46	34	30	44	20	21	24
Lace and embroidery workers,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Linen mills,	1	-	4	6	11	6	11	6	12	15	7	6	4
Print works,	3	4	7	13	10	19	37	29	40	24	21	16	14

Rope and cordage factories,	2	5	13	15	12	14	18	23	19	13	10	7	9
Sail, awning, and tent makers,	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	4	1	–	4
Silk mills,	10	9	9	7	12	10	15	9	21	13	12	4	12
Woolen and worsted mills,	11	16	47	34	93	111	163	213	273	378	263	215	215
Not specified textile workers,	9	15	20	32	42	35	68	46	67	76	46	44	48
Miscellaneous Industries.	**99**	**91**	**174**	**186**	**175**	**157**	**322**	**227**	**510**	**724**	**431**	**554**	**690**
Broom and brush makers,	4	4	3	2	3	1	3	–	4	1	–	–	4
Button makers,	1	–	5	3	1	–	4	2	7	9	5	6	10
Cigars,	1	2	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1
Electric light and power companies,	–	1	–	–	1	2	7	3	17	69	23	46	79
Electrical supplies,	20	21	35	44	55	35	79	79	108	130	125	160	176
Gas works,	–	3	–	–	5	3	14	2	25	45	23	67	80
Oil works,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	6	1	1	3
Rubber factories,	10	17	27	29	36	36	72	73	184	207	143	118	153
Straw workers,	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	3	5	–	–	3
Tobacco,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	1
Turpentine distillers,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	51	32	68	87	44	47	91	42	94	140	48	62	82
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	11	11	33	19	27	31	44	24	56	89	58	57	77
Gas and electric companies,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	5	20	5	35	21
Water Transportation.	–	–	–	**3**	**44**	**8**	**71**	**4**	**51**	**425**	**8**	**18**	**188**
Water transportation,	–	–	–	3	44	8	71	4	51	425	8	18	188
Road, Street, and Bridge Transportation.	**10**	**17**	**32**	**23**	**36**	**43**	**166**	**291**	**394**	**966**	**498**	**636**	**1,472**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, sewers, etc.,	1	1	2	2	2	7	15	6	32	126	48	242	468
Livery stables,	–	1	3	1	1	–	11	5	27	22	21	7	10
Truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies, etc.,	6	6	10	6	21	9	64	30	113	224	137	117	360
Street railways,	2	1	2	5	3	5	34	53	85	155	149	115	304
Steam railroads,	1	8	15	9	9	22	42	197	137	439	143	155	330
Express Companies.	**3**	–	–	–	**3**	**4**	**28**	**37**	**89**	**261**	**40**	**108**	**123**
Express companies,	3	–	–	–	3	4	28	37	89	261	40	108	123
Telegraph and Telephone.	**3**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**7**	**15**	**18**	**4**	**18**	**37**
Telegraph and telephone,	3	5	4	3	7	9	5	7	15	18	4	18	37
Miscellaneous Transportation.	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**14**	**49**
Other persons in transportation,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	6	2	14	49

TABLE VII. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES.												
	$6 and under.	$6.01 to $7.	$7.01 to $8.	$8.01 to $9.	$9.01 to $10.	$10.01 to $11.	$11.01 to $12.	$12.01 to $13.	$13.01 to $14.	$14.01 to $15.	$15.01 to $16.	$16 01 to $17.	$17.01 to $18.
Trade.	**173**	**105**	**141**	**187**	**204**	**82**	**403**	**160**	**455**	**990**	**593**	**540**	**1,184**
Banking and brokerage,	1	1	5	1	1	2	3	1	1	5	–	1	2
Insurance,	4	1	5	1	10	3	6	–	–	1	1	3	8
Real estate,	2	24	5	2	10	6	23	12	12	20	12	8	31
Wholesale and retail trade,	160	71	118	173	168	66	353	140	411	889	540	464	1,057
Elevators,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Stockyards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	1	1	–	–	2	–	5	3	23	57	29	54	59
Other persons in trade,	5	7	8	10	13	4	13	4	8	17	10	10	24
Clerical assistants (industry, business, or profession not specified),	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional Service.	**40**	**25**	**12**	**20**	**27**	**12**	**26**	**16**	**16**	**27**	**9**	**20**	**11**
Professional service (all kinds),	40	25	12	20	27	12	26	16	16	27	9	20	11
Domestic and Personal Service.	**97**	**57**	**80**	**82**	**151**	**88**	**142**	**85**	**80**	**118**	**52**	**48**	**97**
Occupations not in industries,	92	46	54	63	134	71	129	70	68	100	41	44	71
Laundries and laundry work,	5	11	26	19	17	17	13	15	12	18	11	4	26
Totals,	1,021	921	1,365	1,618	2,086	1,931	3,749	2,997	5,217	8,519	4,638	5,678	8,904

TABLE VII. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES — Con.												
	$18.01 to $19.	$19.01 to $20.	$20.01 to $21.	$21.01 to $22.	$22.01 to $23.	$23.01 to $24.	$24.01 to $25.	$25.01 to $26.	$26.01 to $27.	$27.01 to $28.	$28.01 to $29.	$29.01 to $30.	Over $30.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Ice Harvesting.	**10**	**26**	**33**	**8**	**7**	**25**	**6**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**8**
Agriculture,	3	6	7	2	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	1	5
Forestry,	1	11	11	–	3	9	1	1	–	1	1	–	1
Animal husbandry,	–	3	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ice harvesting,	6	6	12	5	4	16	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
Extraction of Minerals.	**16**	**29**	**32**	**21**	**8**	**14**	**6**	**2**	**6**	**4**	–	**4**	**7**
Quarrying,	16	29	32	21	8	14	6	2	6	4	–	4	7
Building Trades.	**222**	**409**	**303**	**368**	**88**	**296**	**287**	**222**	**230**	**187**	**246**	**255**	**635**
Building and hand trades,	222	409	303	368	88	296	287	222	230	187	246	255	635
Chemical and Allied Products.	**85**	**118**	**65**	**61**	**34**	**47**	**80**	**24**	**27**	**33**	**11**	**39**	**69**
Fertilizer makers,	6	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	8	–	1	–	1
Paint makers,	–	1	3	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–
Powder, cartridge, fireworks, etc., makers,	41	66	20	37	13	24	47	10	10	23	7	22	33
Soap makers,	5	11	9	2	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Other chemical workers,	33	38	30	19	13	16	30	12	8	10	3	16	33
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	**12**	**35**	**23**	**53**	**12**	**22**	**15**	**9**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**6**	**7**
Brick makers,	2	9	4	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	4	1
Potteries,	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tile makers,	–	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Glass makers, workers,	3	3	6	6	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	1
Terra-cotta workers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lime, cement, and gypsum,	1	7	3	5	2	1	2	–	–	2	–	1	1
Marble and stone cutters,	6	12	9	37	10	17	9	8	9	5	1	–	4

TABLE VII. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Wage Groups, etc.* — Continued.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES — Con.												
	$18.01 to $19.	$19.01 to $20.	$20.01 to $21.	$21.01 to $22.	$22.01 to $23.	$23.01 to $24.	$24.01 to $25.	$25.01 to $26.	$26.01 to $27.	$27.01 to $28.	$28.01 to $29.	$29.01 to $30.	Over $30.
Clothing.	**2**	**17**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**12**	**3**	**2**	**3**	-	**11**	**6**
Clothing makers,	2	13	3	5	1	2	11	2	1	3	-	8	5
Corset workers,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Glove makers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hat makers (wool or felt),	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Shirt, collar, and cuff makers,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food and Kindred Products.	**78**	**150**	**120**	**55**	**43**	**38**	**54**	**10**	**12**	**15**	**6**	**18**	**34**
Bakeries,	18	26	22	12	11	10	16	1	5	3	1	6	13
Butter and cheese makers,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candy,	3	17	10	6	5	5	7	2	1	-	-	2	3
Fish curers and packers,	13	25	13	11	3	2	6	2	-	1	1	-	-
Flour and grain mills,	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit and vegetable canners, picklers, and preservers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter and packing houses,	29	42	52	12	15	13	11	3	5	6	4	8	10
Sugar makers and refiners,	12	15	5	6	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Other food preparers,	3	25	15	8	7	6	14	-	-	5	-	2	5
Iron and Steel and their Products.	**717**	**1,187**	**1,982**	**582**	**389**	**530**	**538**	**249**	**298**	**173**	**97**	**330**	**650**
Agricultural implements,	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Automobile factories,	14	48	27	17	14	15	32	5	11	7	3	21	13
Car and railroad shops,	12	15	14	8	9	3	3	8	8	2	5	7	2
Foundries and metal working,	361	648	502	340	203	281	276	141	189	83	58	182	312
Iron and steel mills,	17	47	32	20	19	15	11	7	8	5	4	11	62
Ship and boat building,	120	67	1,214	13	23	38	6	10	25	4	7	4	82
Wagons and carriages,	2	5	3	5	2	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other iron and steel workers,	190	353	188	179	119	175	206	78	57	71	20	105	178
Leather and its Finished Products.	**120**	**338**	**141**	**86**	**71**	**80**	**203**	**33**	**21**	**48**	**9**	**83**	**73**
Harness and saddle makers and repairers,	3	4	5	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Leather belt, leather case, and pocketbook makers,	6	5	11	1	1	3	8	2	2	1	-	-	2

Shoes,	59	222	85	59	56	51	157	24	12	37	5	64	53
Tanneries,	52	107	40	26	12	23	36	6	6	10	3	19	18
Trunk makers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Liquors and Beverages.	**61**	**49**	**84**	**52**	**35**	**23**	**11**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**7**
Breweries,	57	37	77	49	34	21	10	2	3	4	1	1	5
Distilleries,	1	5	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liquor and beverage workers,	3	7	6	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	1	2
Lumber and its Re-manufacture.	**84**	**106**	**55**	**77**	**24**	**35**	**30**	**10**	**12**	**10**	**4**	**10**	**10**
Box makers (wood),	27	17	11	8	–	5	5	1	1	4	1	1	1
Furniture,	27	21	9	20	2	6	7	5	2	2	1	5	4
Pianos and organs,	8	9	3	5	2	2	4	–	1	2	–	1	–
Saw and planing mills,	5	10	8	6	4	3	2	1	3	–	1	1	4
Other woodworkers,	17	49	24	38	16	19	12	3	5	2	1	2	1
Metal and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	**46**	**72**	**42**	**30**	**21**	**31**	**34**	**14**	**20**	**16**	**5**	**19**	**36**
Brass mills,	6	12	10	10	8	11	9	6	8	5	2	5	16
Clock factories,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Copper factories,	5	8	3	2	–	–	4	–	1	2	–	4	7
Gold and silver workers,	2	7	4	2	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Jewelry factories,	4	5	5	–	1	2	1	–	–	2	–	1	–
Lead and zinc factories,	2	4	4	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	–	–
Tin-plate factories,	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2
Watch factories,	5	7	3	6	4	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	2
Other metal workers,	16	20	9	5	3	12	15	6	8	3	2	5	4
Brass and copper mills, etc.,	4	5	4	3	2	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	3
Paper.	**78**	**102**	**70**	**53**	**35**	**37**	**43**	**16**	**12**	**5**	**12**	**17**	**25**
Box makers (paper),	2	5	5	1	2	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	2
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	5	3	3	–	2	3	3	1	–	–	1	1	3
Paper mills,	66	84	56	45	31	29	31	15	10	5	9	16	15
Pulp mills,	3	1	2	4	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	1
Other papers,	2	9	4	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	4
Printing and Bookbinding.	**25**	**24**	**23**	**20**	**23**	**17**	**28**	**6**	**10**	**5**	**3**	**11**	**29**
Printing and publishing establishments,	25	24	23	20	23	17	28	6	10	5	3	11	29

TABLE VII. — *Total Tabulatable Injuries, by Industries and Wage Groups, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF TABULATABLE INJURIES — Con.												
	$18.01 to $19.	**$19.01 to $20.**	**$20.01 to $21.**	**$21.01 to $22.**	**$22.01 to $23.**	**$23.01 to $24.**	**$24.01 to $25.**	**$25.01 to $26.**	**$26.01 to $27.**	**$27.01 to $28.**	**$28.01 to $29.**	**$29.01 to $30.**	Over **$30.**
Textiles.	**463**	**572**	**338**	**347**	**226**	**213**	**223**	**108**	**71**	**65**	**35**	**85**	**115**
Carpet mills,	9	7	4	7	4	1	2	3	–	1	1	1	2
Cotton mills,	258	304	165	180	124	115	91	56	31	29	11	20	29
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	23	21	13	10	6	5	8	1	4	1	–	1	5
Hemp and jute mills,	9	4	4	4	8	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	1
Knitting mills,	18	14	5	10	3	3	1	1	–	1	1	10	7
Lace and embroidery workers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Linen mills,	–	4	2	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	3
Print works,	10	11	10	6	2	2	4	1	1	3	1	2	3
Rope and cordage factories,	2	2	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	1
Sail, awning, and tent makers,	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2
Silk mills,	6	5	2	6	3	2	3	1	–	2	–	–	–
Woolen and worsted mills,	104	165	109	99	68	67	102	40	31	26	16	43	51
Not specified textile workers,	22	35	23	19	6	14	8	3	4	1	1	7	10
Miscellaneous Industries.	**361**	**531**	**411**	**276**	**276**	**248**	**228**	**131**	**119**	**83**	**64**	**61**	**186**
Broom and brush makers,	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Button makers,	6	13	5	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Cigars,	–	5	–	3	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	1	2
Electric light and power companies,	17	51	60	14	30	23	14	7	8	4	3	3	14
Electrical supplies,	145	155	157	124	136	113	77	76	59	35	38	19	76
Gas works,	19	45	31	24	29	19	18	8	15	11	3	9	5
Oil works,	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
Rubber factories,	97	114	89	64	44	46	66	26	23	18	13	16	66
Straw workers,	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Tobacco,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turpentine distillers,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other miscellaneous industries and occupations,	34	39	28	10	12	16	28	5	8	4	2	3	3
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	34	72	25	24	17	20	16	6	4	6	5	7	14
Gas and electric companies,	8	34	13	8	5	8	7	2	2	2	–	1	4

Water Transportation.	**15**	**44**	**34**	**4**	**3**	**29**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**5**	–	**4**	**7**
Water transportation,	15	44	34	4	3	29	8	1	3	5	–	4	7
Road, Street, and Bridge Transportation,	**359**	**872**	**565**	**413**	**299**	**304**	**340**	**143**	**87**	**75**	**60**	**143**	**256**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, bridges, sewers, etc.,	55	158	117	55	32	80	58	20	22	14	21	49	110
Livery stables,	1	2	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies, etc.,	44	256	78	88	33	44	73	7	13	4	3	23	10
Street railways,	117	207	146	152	86	62	51	19	16	9	7	10	9
Steam railroads,	142	249	222	116	148	116	158	97	36	48	29	61	127
Express Companies.	**57**	**46**	**18**	**7**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**4**	**2**	–	–	**2**	**6**
Express companies,	57	46	18	7	4	7	2	4	2	–	–	2	6
Telegraph and Telephone.	**10**	**17**	**19**	**8**	**32**	**18**	**9**	**18**	**16**	**10**	**8**	**4**	**7**
Telegraph and telephone,	10	17	19	8	32	18	9	18	16	10	8	4	7
Miscellaneous Transportation.	**1**	**4**	**2**	–	–	**2**	–	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**
Other persons in transportation,	1	4	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Trade.	**282**	**516**	**423**	**161**	**89**	**82**	**161**	**27**	**25**	**26**	**8**	**64**	**66**
Banking and brokerage,	1	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Insurance,	1	5	1	–	2	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	5
Real estate,	5	14	10	8	2	3	5	2	3	2	–	3	3
Wholesale and retail trade,	236	442	196	137	78	66	143	21	17	22	7	56	52
Elevators,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stockyards,	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	34	33	9	11	4	9	6	1	2	1	1	2	2
Other persons in trade,	5	19	2	5	2	3	4	1	2	–	–	3	4
Clerical assistants (industry, business, or profession not specified),	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Professional Service.	**9**	**13**	**8**	**10**	**6**	**4**	**13**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**8**
Professional service (all kinds),	9	13	8	10	6	4	13	5	2	2	1	2	8
Domestic and Personal Service.	**21**	**54**	**31**	**22**	**11**	**11**	**34**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**8**	**16**
Occupations not in industries,	19	44	26	18	7	9	30	3	1	1	2	7	15
Laundries and laundry work,	2	10	5	4	4	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
Totals,	3,134	5,331	4,626	2,719	1,737	2,116	2,365	1,041	991	782	575	1,180	2,264

TABLE VIII. — *Sex and Age of Injured in Total Tabulatable Injuries, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

Actual Age (Years).	Total Cases.	Males.					Females.				
		Total Males.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Disabilities.	Total Females.	Deaths.	Permanent Total Disabilities.	Permanent Partial Disabilities.	Temporary Disabilities.
11,	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
12,	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
13,	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
14,	690	539	2	–	27	510	151	–	–	5	146
15,	1,027	773	3	–	31	739	254	–	–	8	246
16,	1,908	1,422	1	–	71	1,350	486	–	–	21	465
17,	2,058	1,591	4	–	55	1,532	467	–	–	14	453
18,	2,359	1,882	4	–	54	1,824	477	–	–	16	461
19,	2,403	1,975	7	–	52	1,916	428	–	–	12	416
20,	2,271	1,935	6	–	59	1,870	336	–	–	8	328
21,	2,677	2,195	3	–	66	2,126	482	–	–	15	467
22,	2,510	2,086	5	1	48	2,032	424	–	–	8	416
23,	2,408	2,054	8	–	55	1,991	354	–	–	7	347
24,	2,530	2,224	8	–	53	2,163	306	–	–	6	300
25,	2,623	2,328	14	2	59	2,253	295	1	–	8	286
26,	2,241	2,040	8	–	42	1,990	201	–	–	4	197
27,	2,186	2,005	8	–	39	1,958	181	–	–	5	176
28,	2,643	2,453	15	1	63	2,374	190	1	–	6	183
29,	2,132	1,998	9	–	56	1,933	134	–	–	5	129
30,	2,523	2,292	16	2	57	2,217	231	–	–	8	223
31,	1,549	1,456	3	–	46	1,407	93	1	–	1	91
32,	2,297	2,162	10	–	44	2,108	135	–	–	2	133
33,	1,991	1,887	3	–	35	1,849	104	–	–	3	101
34,	1,788	1,680	7	–	47	1,626	108	–	–	4	104
35,	2,772	2,593	21	–	84	2,488	179	–	–	1	178
36,	1,666	1,564	4	–	41	1,519	102	–	–	5	97
37,	1,438	1,352	10	–	26	1,316	86	2	–	–	84
38,	1,902	1,746	13	1	50	1,682	156	–	–	3	153
39,	1,294	1,202	8	–	33	1,161	92	–	–	3	89
40,	2,615	2,387	23	1	71	2,292	228	–	1	6	221
41,	987	929	8	–	24	897	58	1	–	2	55

42,	1,651	1,573	13	–	33	1,527	78	–	–	3	75
43,	1,129	1,072	7	–	18	1,047	57	–	–	3	54
44,	939	880	3	1	22	854	59	1	–	2	56
45,	2,233	2,095	15	1	56	2,023	138	–	–	5	133
46,	914	870	5	–	24	841	44	–	–	–	44
47,	934	888	9	–	23	856	46	–	–	1	45
48,	1,220	1,148	14	–	30	1,104	72	–	–	3	69
49,	767	730	5	–	21	704	37	–	–	1	36
50,	1,830	1,711	14	–	44	1,653	119	–	–	3	116
51,	567	543	6	1	17	519	24	–	–	2	22
52,	848	803	1	–	21	781	45	–	–	3	42
53,	541	521	3	–	24	494	20	–	–	2	18
54,	628	605	5	–	27	573	23	–	–	–	23
55,	998	937	10	2	35	890	61	–	–	2	59
56,	539	517	7	–	14	496	22	1	–	–	21
57,	445	428	8	–	11	409	17	–	–	–	17
58,	525	502	12	–	16	474	23	–	–	–	23
59,	318	308	2	–	12	294	10	–	–	–	10
60,	780	744	12	1	25	706	36	–	–	2	34
61,	207	201	1	–	5	195	6	–	–	–	6
62,	262	254	3	–	14	237	8	–	–	–	8
63,	224	216	6	–	6	204	8	1	–	–	7
64,	199	195	4	–	13	178	4	1	–	–	3
65,	363	353	11	–	15	327	10	–	–	–	10
66,	136	133	5	–	6	122	3	–	–	–	3
67,	160	157	4	–	5	148	3	–	–	–	3
68,	107	106	4	–	8	94	1	–	–	–	1
69,	100	100	2	–	4	94	–	–	–	–	–
70,	134	128	3	–	7	118	6	–	–	–	6
71,	49	49	1	1	2	45	–	–	–	–	–
72,	66	65	–	–	1	64	1	–	–	–	1
73,	35	35	–	–	3	32	–	–	–	–	–
74,	33	33	1	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	–
75,	47	46	1	1	8	36	1	–	–	–	1
76,	19	19	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
77,	16	16	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
78,	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
79,	5	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1
80,	12	12	–	–	1	11	–	–	–	–	–
Over 80,	12	12	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Totals,	77,505	69,784	428	16	1,959	67,381	7,721	10	1	218	7,492

TABLE IX. — *Conjugal Condition and Dependency in Cases of Fatal Injuries, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

INDUSTRIES.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.				DEPENDENCY.				
					NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.	
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Number of Cases Whole Dependency.	Number of Cases Partial Dependency.	Number of Cases No Dependency.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, and Ice Harvesting.	**4**	**3**	–	–	**3**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**1**
Agriculture,	2	3	–	–	3	–	2	8	–
Forestry,	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Ice harvesting,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Extraction of Minerals.	**1**	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	**1**	**1**	–
Quarrying,	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Building Trades.	**5**	**42**	–	**1**	**42**	**4**	**2**	**92**	**7**
Building and hand trades,	5	42	–	1	42	4	2	92	7
Chemical and Allied Products.	**4**	**9**	–	–	**9**	**2**	**2**	**19**	**3**
Fertilizer makers,	1	2	–	–	2	–	1	8	–
Paint makers,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Powder, cartridges, fireworks, etc., makers,	1	2	–	–	2	1	–	4	1
Soap makers,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Other chemical workers,	2	3	–	–	3	1	1	5	2
Clay, Glass, and Stone Products.	**1**	**5**	**1**	–	**6**	–	**1**	**19**	–
Glass workers,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Lime, cement, and gypsum,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Marble and stone cutters,	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	18	–
Clothing.	**2**	**1**	–	–	**1**	**2**	–	**1**	**3**
Clothing makers (all kinds),	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	3

Food and Kindred Products.	**5**	**11**	–	–	**10**	**2**	**4**	**25**	**2**
Bakeries,	3	7	–	–	6	2	2	14	2
Candy,	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	10	–
Slaughter and packing houses,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Other food preparers,	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Iron and Steel and their Products.	**12**	**36**	**3**	–	**37**	**6**	**8**	**96**	**7**
Agricultural implements,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	–
Automobile factories,	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Car and railroad shops,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Foundries and metal working,	2	12	2	–	14	–	2	35	–
Iron and steel mills,	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	4	2
Ship and boat building,	6	11	–	–	10	5	2	30	5
Other iron and steel workers,	2	9	1	–	9	–	3	23	–
Leather and its Finished Products.	**4**	**10**	**1**	–	**11**	**2**	**2**	**34**	**3**
Shoes,	2	5	1	–	6	2	–	13	3
Tanneries,	2	5	–	–	5	–	2	21	–
Liquors and Beverages.	**1**	**4**	–	–	**4**	–	**1**	**9**	–
Breweries,	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	9	–
Other liquor and beverage workers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lumber and its Re-manufacture.	**2**	**6**	–	–	**5**	**1**	**2**	**13**	**1**
Box makers,	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	9	–
Saw and planing mills,	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	4	1
Other woodworkers,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Metals and Metal Products Other than Iron and Steel.	–	**4**	**1**	–	**5**	–	–	**11**	–
Copper factories,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–
Lead and zinc factories,	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	5	–
Other metal workers,	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–
Paper.	**4**	**10**	–	–	**10**	**1**	**3**	**20**	**1**
Box makers (paper),	1	4	–	–	2	1	2	3	1
Makers of blank books, envelopes, tags, paper bags, etc.,	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	2	–
Paper mills,	2	5	–	–	6	–	1	15	–
Printing and Bookbinding.	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–	–	**1**	–
Printing and publishing establishments,	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–

TABLE IX. — *Conjugal Condition and Dependency in Cases of Fatal Injuries, etc.* — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	CONJUGAL CONDITION.				DEPENDENCY.				
					NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS.	
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Number of Cases Whole Dependency.	Number of Cases Partial Dependency.	Number of Cases No Dependency.	Number of Whole Dependents.	Number of Partial Dependents.
Textiles.	**11**	**23**	**6**	-	**25**	**4**	**11**	**47**	**4**
Carpet mills,	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Cotton mills,	6	7	3	-	9	2	5	16	2
Dyeing and finishing textiles,	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	1	-
Hemp and jute mills,	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	-
Woolen and worsted mills,	4	9	1	-	9	2	3	20	2
Not specified,	-	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	-
Miscellaneous Industries.	**16**	**17**	**3**	-	**19**	**12**	**5**	**44**	**20**
Broom and brush makers,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Electric light and power companies,	4	4	2	-	5	3	2	11	3
Electrical supplies,	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	2	-
Gas works,	1	2	1	-	3	1	-	7	1
Rubber factories,	2	4	-	-	4	2	-	6	4
Workers in "not specified" manufacturing and mechanical industries,	6	6	-	-	5	6	1	18	12
Water Transportation.	**3**	**2**	**3**	-	**3**	**3**	**2**	**10**	**4**
Water transportation,	3	2	3	-	3	3	2	10	4
Road, Street, and Bridge Transportation.	**29**	**73**	**7**	-	**74**	**11**	**24**	**183**	**18**
Construction and maintenance of streets, roads, sewers, bridges, etc.,	5	14	1	-	15	3	2	40	5
Livery stables,	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	6	-
Truck, transfer, cab, and hack companies, etc.,	7	10	2	-	9	5	5	21	8
Street railways,	4	19	-	-	19	2	2	46	3
Steam railroads,	13	27	4	-	28	1	15	70	2

Express Companies.	**–**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**–**
Express companies,	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–
Telegraph and Telephone.	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**2**
Telegraph and telephone,	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Trade.	**10**	**27**	**1**	**–**	**27**	**5**	**6**	**64**	**7**
Banking and brokerage,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Real estate,	1	3	–	–	3	1	–	10	1
Wholesale and retail trade,	6	21	1	–	21	4	3	45	6
Warehouses and cold-storage plants,	1	2	–	–	2	–	1	5	–
Other persons in trade,	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	4	–
Professional Service.	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**1**	**–**	**–**	**3**	**–**
Professional service (all kinds),	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–
Domestic and Personal Service.	**4**	**2**	**–**	**–**	**2**	**–**	**4**	**2**	**–**
Occupations not in industries,	3	2	–	–	2	–	3	2	–
Laundries and laundry work,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Totals,	120	291	26	1	299	58	81	705	83

TABLE X. — *Condition of Dependents in Uninsured Fatal Cases, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

Report Number.	Industry.	Occupation.	Age.	Wage.	Amount Payable under the Act in Analogous Cases.	Dependents.	Settlement.	Financial Condition.
2554	Steam railroad,	Track walker,	23	$12 60	$100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
3411	Steam railroad,	Fire cleaner,	45	10 80	3,600 00	Widow and nine children in Portugal.	Unknown,	No further information available.
6407	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	56	23 60	4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	No further information available.
8622	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	40	43 00	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
8980	Jobbers of dusters and brushes.	Errand boy,	15	5 00	100 00	None,	None,	Family in fairly good financial condition.
11208	Steam railroad,	Clerk,	24	12 90	100 00	None,	Suit pending,	Family in poor financial condition.
15862	Express,	Agent,	44	16 15	4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	No further information available.
17172	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	23	21 00	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
18333	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	33	18 50	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
14203	Telephone,	Lineman,	27	16 50	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
17104	Water transportation,	Laborer,	41	15 00	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
22887	Water transportation,	Longshoreman,	42	12 00	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
23061	Steam railroad,	Watchman,	32	26 25	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
23183	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	38	32 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
23247	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	28	30 35	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
23248	Steam railroad,	Agent,	71	12 00	4,000 00	Daughter,	$500,	Only dependent, left with insufficient means; unable to work on account of heart trouble.

23881	Window cleaning — contractors.	Laborer,	32	19 40	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	$300,	Very poor. Three young and helpless children.
24007	Steam railroad,	Superintendent,	51	30 10	4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	No further information available.
26710	Telephone,	Guardman,	43	15 00	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
27365	Manufacturers of cotton machinery.	Teamster,	53	16 50	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
29670	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	48	35 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
30071	Steam railroad,	Helper,	61	13 25	4,000 00	Widow in Italy,	Unknown,	No further information available.
30281	Steam railroad,	Machinist,	48	30 00	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	Suit pending; $2,000 offered.	Widow received insurance. Sole support.
30914	Manufacturers of gunpowder.	Mixer,	40	16 50	4,000 00	Widow and one son,	Unknown,	No further information available.
31441	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	27	15 00	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	Unknown,	No further information available.
34580	Tanners and belt makers.	Wheel man,	39	18 77	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
35390	Steam railroad,	Pitman,	50	18 00	4,000 00	Widow and seven children.	Suit pending,	Family in destitute circumstances.
36876	Express,	Hostler,	40	15 00	4,000 00	Widow,	Suit pending; in hands of lawyer.	Family in poor circumstances.
37155	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	42	14 40	4,000 00	Widow and five children in Portugal.	Unknown,	No further information available.
38999	Granite cutting,	Machine operator,	30	15 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
39112	Taxicab transportation,	Chauffeur,	24	19 25	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
39519	Steam railroad,	Flagman,	35	23 90	4,000 00	Widow,	$3,000,	Depending entirely upon settlement.
43225	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	37	14 10	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
43333	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	55	14 10	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
45097	Street railway,	Conductor,	30	20 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	$2,800,	Fair circumstances.
48154	Steam railroad,	Crossing man,	60	14 05	4,000 00	Widow,	Suit pending,	Mother depending on daughter.
49618	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	43	14 10	4,000 00	Widow and three children.	$950,	Family in fair circumstances. Receiving aid from town.
50190	Steam railroad,	Section man,	34	14 10	4,000 00	Widow and four children.	Unknown,	No further information available.

TABLE X. — *Condition of Dependents in Uninsured Fatal Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

Report Number.	INDUSTRY.	Occupation.	Age.	Wage.	Amount Payable under the Act in Analogous Cases.	Dependents.	Settlement.	Financial Condition.
50675	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	34	$40 00	$4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	No further information available.
50951	Steam railroad,	Repairer,	25	17 28	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	$2,600,	Living on money received.
51240	Manufacturers of rubber.	Heater man,	49	16 40	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	Suit pending,	Family in ver [illegible]
51654	Steam railroad,	Conductor,	65	27 00	4,000 00	Widow,	$1,000,	Family in [illegible] mstances.
52326	Steam railroad,	Trackman,	21	14 40	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
52991	Agriculture,	Farmer,	45	15 00	4,000 00	Widow and one child,	None,	Widow supports self and baby by keeping boarders.
57240	Steam railroad,	Trainman,	26	22 00	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
57528	Steam railroad,	Foreman,	60	20 50	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
61955	Steam railroad,	Track walker,	47	16 45	4,000 00	Widow and children,	$99.50,	Funeral expenses paid. Family destitute in Russia.
63130	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	46	14 10	4,000 00	Two children,	$2,000. Lawyer received $500.	Two children in Italy very poor. Have not yet received money.
68834	Steam railroad,	Helper,	18	12 60	100 00	None,	Suit pending,	Family in fair circumstances.
74653	Steam railroad,	Laborer,	48	14 40	4,000 00	Widow and nine children.	No suit,	Circumstances not good. Two children working.
91127	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	26	19 00	100 00	None,	None,	No further information available.
91128	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	30	20 00	4,000 00	Widow and four children.	Unknown,	No further information available.
91129	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	20	20 00	4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	No further information available.
91130	Steam railroad,	Brakeman,	35	22 00	4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	No further information available.

91134	Steam railroad,	Clerk,	27	20 02	2,000 00	Mother, sisters, and brothers.	Suit pending,	Railroad offered funeral expenses. Mother supported by other children.
93956	Steam railroad,	Inspector,	39	24 15	4,000 00	Six children,	$350,	Three children supported by charity.
103607	Contractors,	Laborer,	29	19 20	4,000 00	Widow,	Unknown,	Widow in Italy. No further information available.
107090	Steam railroad,	Crossing man,	65	14 40	100 00	None,	Unknown,	No further information available.
112003	Steam railroad,	Watchman,	68	15 12	Unknown	Unknown,	Unknown,	No further information available.
113402	Tire manufacturers,	Helper,	28	18 00	4,000 00	Widow and two children.	None,	Family in very poor circumstances. Receives $8 a week from overseers of poor.

TABLE XI. — *Specific Injury Cases, July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.*

INJURED PARTS.	Number of Cases.
Both hands lost,	1
Both feet lost,	3
Both eyes lost,	1
One hand and one foot lost,	1
One eye and one foot lost,	1
One eye and two or more fingers lost,	1
One eye lost,	131
One hand lost,	78
One foot lost,	25
Two or more fingers on both hands lost,	1
One finger on one hand, two or more fingers on other hand, lost,	2
Two or more fingers lost,	233
Two or more toes lost,	18
One finger on each hand lost,	1
One finger lost,	1,238
One toe lost,	37
Total,	1,772

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